

# Exide IRONCLAD TOPICS

PUBLISHED BY THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO., PHILADELPHIA  
ALLEGHENY AVENUE AT 19TH STREET

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## ***Taming the Unruly Colorado***

Preliminary Work of Constructing Four Huge Tunnels to By-Pass the River, Well Under Way. Then Will Be Erected the Great Barrier Itself—Hoover Dam—Which Will Transform the Wild Colorado Into a Peaceful, Productive Stream

*By W. W. Grundel, San Francisco*

**A**N article on the Hoover Dam has previously appeared in this publication, but because of the great interest attached to this gigantic construction project we feel that some further description and history will be interesting to our readers.

Unlike most rivers of the world of similar size, the Colorado River has contributed little, if anything, to the well being of mankind. It can hardly be called navigable, as its precipitous descent has brought a disastrous conclusion to most attempts to follow its course by boat.

In all, seven states contribute to its quarter million square miles of watershed to produce an average annual discharge of 16,000,000 acre feet.

At the present time this discharge is extremely unstable. It varies considerably from year to year and during each year. When the snows in the mountains begin to melt, the river is subject to great floods and the flow becomes as much as 250,000 cubic feet per second. In the summer and fall, it becomes a mere trickle because of the sparse rainfall of the section of the country through which it flows.

It was as early as 1904 that the U. S. Reclamation Survey began its studies of the idiosyncrasies of the Colorado and searched for a suitable site for a dam to relieve the flood situation. These studies indicated a lack of sites which would give the required storage at a reasonable cost. The investigation was then moved to the part below the Virgin River. After studying about 70 different locations, all were eliminated from consideration except the Boulder Canyon and Black Canyon sites.

The Black Canyon site, about twenty miles downstream from Boulder Canyon, was finally settled upon as being the most satisfactory and it is there that the Hoover Dam is to be built.

Because of the wide variation between the amount of water produced by the various states and their ability to utilize it, there was a great deal of controversy before any agreement could be reached as to the disposition.

During this long period of legislative controversy, the possibilities for the production of power eclipsed the principal aim of the original purpose of flood control. It is from the sale of this power that nearly the entire cost of the

dam, with interest charges, will be paid in fifty years, and the states of Arizona and Nevada will each receive somewhere between \$350,000 and \$700,000 annually. In addition to the production of power and control of floods, the dam will improve the navigability of the river, indirectly furnish a source of water for Los Angeles and other Southern California cities, and supply water for the reclamation of about four and a half million acres of arid public lands which are now totally worthless.

After the passage of the act, the stage was set for the design work to begin. This task was started at once by the Bureau of Reclamation, with the aid of the data that had been gathered over a period of about 25 years. Here was a real problem! A dam was to be built which would contain more concrete than had been used in all of the combined previous reclamation projects. That dam was to be in a very deep canyon in an inaccessible desert region. The river was a temperamental one which unexpectedly sent down huge floods which must be by-passed during constructive work. No child's play—this harnessing of the coffee-colored river to the uses of man by means of a barrier which will require two and a half years merely to pour the concrete and which will cost about \$108,000,000, including the power house.

The dam itself will be 590 feet above the river bed, and its foundation will be down 140 feet, making its total height some 730 feet, and containing 4,500,000 yards of concrete. It will back up water for some 115 miles and will have a capacity of about 30,500,000 acre feet. The release of this water will produce about a million horsepower—more than any other single installation in the world. The continuous output will be about 663,000 H.P. so that 4,330,000,000 kilowatt hours will be available annually.

In order to help relieve the unemployment situation, the Bureau of Reclamation put forth strenuous effort and called for bids six months earlier than had

been planned. On March 4, 1931, the bids were opened at Denver, Colorado. Six Companies, Inc., was low bidder at \$48,890,995.50 for the construction of the dam, power house and appurtenant works. This is by far the largest contract for the job. The award was officially made to the Six Companies on March 11, 1931, and work was immediately begun.

Before any work can be done upon the dam itself, much preliminary work is necessary. In order to properly accommodate the workers and their families it has been necessary to build a complete city for a population of about 5000. Being in a desert region, water supply was a problem and a complete settling and pumping system had to be built to make the Colorado River water suitable for use and to raise it approximately 2000 feet to make it available at Boulder City six miles away. In order to solve transportation problems, 23 miles of railroad had to be built from Las Vegas to Boulder City. From Boulder City a new railroad 10 miles long connects the Las Vegas-Boulder City line with the dam site. These two lines were built by the Reclamation Service.

An additional line of 20 miles was built by the contractors to run to the source of concrete aggregates on the Arizona side and down the canyon to the outlets of the diversion tunnel. Power is supplied over an 88,000 volt transmission line running 235 miles from Victorville in California. This will supply all necessary electric power until such time as sufficient water is stored to produce power in the canyon itself.

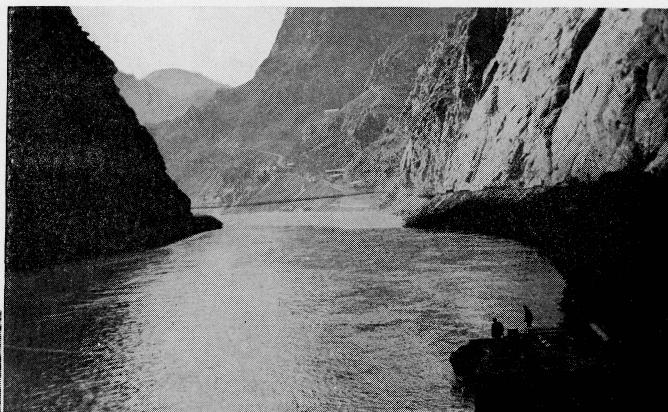
A preliminary work which is so huge as to be a very large part of the actual job is the boring of the tunnels which are to by-pass the water of the Colorado during the building of the dam. There are four of these tunnels, each about 4000 feet long. They are located in the canyon walls parallel to the river, there being two on each side. When they are

*(Continued From Page 9, Col. 1)*

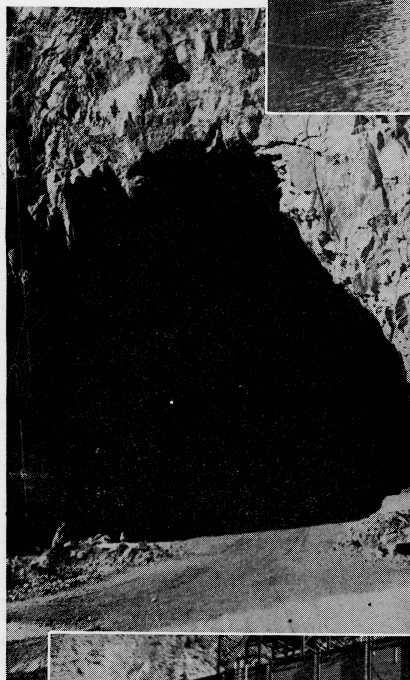


## *How Man Is Conquering Nature*

Below: Portal of diversion tunnel number one, on Nevada side of the river. At time photo was made, tunnel was about 40 feet high, with 15 feet yet to be excavated below road level.



Above: Downstream from damsite.



Below: Portal of 400-foot truck tunnel. Trucks working on upper portals, come through here to dump into railroad cars.



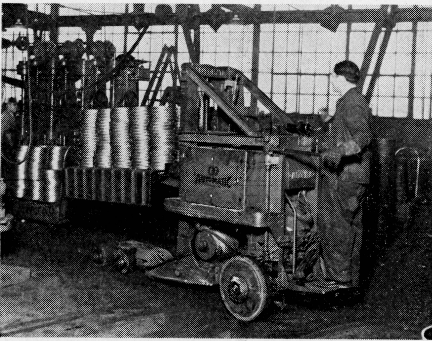
Left: Concrete mixing plant where aggregates are automatically sorted and mixed. Entire operation is controlled by push-buttons.

# ***Industrial Trucks Indispensable in Automobile Parts Plant***

Clutches, Radiators and Radiator Shells Speeded in Production  
by Electric Industrial Trucks

*By J. H. Miller, Detroit Branch*

**F**ROM Detroit, the automobile city, comes the story of another successful manufacturing organization that is finding in electric industrial trucks, the solution to the problem of handling raw material and goods in process, to the best advantage. This organization is the Long Manufacturing Company, a division of the Borg-Warner Corporation, and manufacturers of automobile clutches, radiators, radiator shells and grilles.



As might be implied by the nature of their business, most of the material handled by the Long Manufacturing Company is steel, which must be handled many times following its removal from the cars until as finished product, it is again placed upon cars for shipment.

The executives of the Long Manufacturing Company were not slow to discover that the most economical and efficient method of handling the large quantities of heavy steel that passed through their plant, was by means of electric industrial trucks. As a result four high lift trucks of the kind shown in the illustrations were purchased—the first one being ordered in July 1927,

with the other three being added a few months later. Each of these is equipped with an Exide-Ironclad Battery of 15 cells, Type MVA-19.

As the carloads of steel and castings are received at the plant, the trucks remove it and place it in storage. This is done by having two men with a hand truck place a skidload of steel at the car door. Here it is picked up by a high lift truck and speedily carried to the stock room or direct to the stamping department. In this way, a car of steel can be unloaded in approximately three hours.

In removing stampings from the Stamping Department to the Heat Treat and from the latter to the Assembly Department, the trucks further save time and handling.

In spite of the fact that the various operations of the clutch assembly are



facilitated by means of a conveyor belt, the industrial trucks render an indispensable service—at a cost that is negligible.

## ***Taming the Colorado***

(Continued From Page 4, Col. 2)

completed, coffer dams will be built below the upper portals so as to force the river through the tunnels, and a coffer dam above the lower portals so as to prevent it from backing up, thus leaving the central portion free so that excavations for the dam foundations may be made. These coffer dams must be built during the season of low water, so that they are scheduled for the summer of 1933.

The tunnels presented a problem almost unique. They are to have a finished diameter of 50 feet, so that they must be bored to a 56 foot diameter to allow for the concrete lining. Their excavation entails the removal of one and a half million yards of rock, and the lining will require a third of a million yards of concrete.

The first step in boring the tunnels was to drill 12 by 12 ft. pilot tunnels at what was to be the top of the 56 foot tunnels. Adits were run in at about the center so that four headings were worked in each tunnel. The muck was dumped in the canyon to form a roadway. The removal of the muck was facilitated by the use of ten storage battery locomotives, powered with twenty sets of 66 cell MVA-21 Exide Hycap batteries, so that three shift operation could be maintained. All of these pilot tunnels are now completed, the last one being holed through on January 3, 1932. After the completion of the pilot tunnel, all but the lower 15 feet of the 56 foot tunnels was removed. Two such tunnels have now been completed.

The most difficult job is the lining of these tunnels with a three foot layer of concrete. The concrete will be brought in by motor trucks, four yards at a time, and the buckets will be poured into the space back of the form by the aid of a five ton traveling crane. Each section will take about four days to pour.

Pouring of the top will be the really difficult job. When the forms are in place, a concrete gun with eight inch

wrought iron "hoses" 80 feet long will inject a layer of concrete one foot thick. After this has set, another one-foot layer will be injected, and after that has set the final layer will be injected under pneumatic pressure so as to fill every crevice.

In order to supply aggregates for concrete for the tunnels and the dam, a gravel plant capable of producing 500 tons of finished aggregates an hour was built. The gravel is obtained from a bed about ten miles upstream, on the Arizona side. The plant is so located as to be easily accessible to both the lower and upper concrete mixing plants.

The concrete mixing plants are huge structures in themselves. There are to be two of them, each equipped with six four-yard mixers, so that the capacity of each plant will be seven yards a minute. These plants are almost entirely automatic. The aggregates are dumped in five bins from the railroad cars and moved by conveyor belts to the proper bins in the mixing plant. They are batched automatically by weighing machines and delivered as mixed concrete to the waiting trucks or cars. All of the work is controlled by push buttons.

With both mixing plants working at full capacity 16 hours a day, it will require about two and one half years to mix the concrete for the dam alone.

We have tried to picture the enormity of the task which is being undertaken in harnessing the Colorado River, but mere words and large figures can convey little idea of reality. Compared to the whole, EXIDE Batteries have played a very minor part, but like the links in a chain, each small part is necessary to make up the whole and we are proud to have our small share in this project, which will be a triumph of modern engineering genius.



## ***BOLTS and BOLTS***

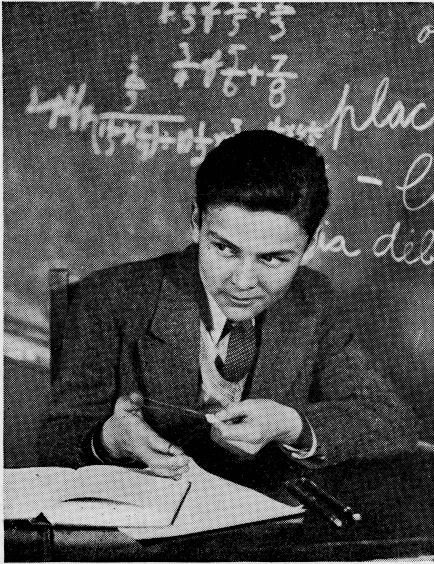
Judge: "What were you doing in that place when it was raided?"

Locksmith: "I was making a bolt for the door."—*Excavating Engineer.*



## **School Opening Releases Huge Buying Power**

Because we are so familiar with the schools in our own neighborhood few of us fully realize what an enormous industry the schools of the country really are. Nor do we realize that a vast buying is released annually as the schools reopen.



More than six and a half billion dollars are invested in school buildings and property, requiring a vast army of employees for upkeep and maintenance alone. Equipment and supplies alone call for an expenditure of better than \$200,000,000. In the public schools alone there are more than 830,000 teachers, and 25,000,000 pupils. The annual school budget of the United States amounts to nearly \$106 per pupil.

But this is only the beginning of the vast purchasing power released as school opens. Think of the clothing, shoes, dresses, hats, and supplies required by this army of 25,000,000 pupils.

Buses which have been idle all start employing more men, using gasoline and oils. Railroads get a month of rush business hauling students and their luggage from home to school. Boarding

houses open up, buy food, furniture, and supplies. Thousands of tons of coal go into school bins creating work for mines, railroads, trucks, teamsters.

A week after school opens stocks of shoes will probably be depleted, bringing reorders; clothing stores will find their assortments of sizes and styles badly broken and picked over. Trunk and luggage stores will have cleaned up a lot of items they had probably hoped to sell to vacationists; stationery stores, with their terribly low stocks right now will be cleaned out and reordering hurriedly after the first rush of school business; in dozens and dozens of different kinds of retail stores inventory will be converted into cash by the great onrush of students.

—Dartnell Publications, Inc.

## **Proved Merits First Year**

(Continued From Page 7, Col. 2)

when the locomotive is operating on battery alone or when operating in conjunction with the two Buda 150 H.P. oil burning engines which drive the 66 kw. G. E. electric generators. When operating on trolley, the battery can be charged by means of a 45 kw. 750-1500 volt G. E. motor generator set (400 volt generator).

The locomotives are serviced once a week at the Granite City Car Shop. Here the batteries are cleaned with a stream of water from a hose, water is added twice a month, equalizing charges administered and gravity readings taken (once a month).

The fact that only one day a week is allotted to the locomotives for servicing, indicates the demand that exists for them—rather convincing evidence that they are functioning satisfactorily and meeting all expectations.

## **Purity Stores Buys Electric Industrial Truck**

Purity Stores, Ltd., San Francisco, California, has recently purchased a new industrial truck equipped with 15 cells of Exide-Ironclad Battery, Type MVA-19.



# Taming the Tyrant - - -

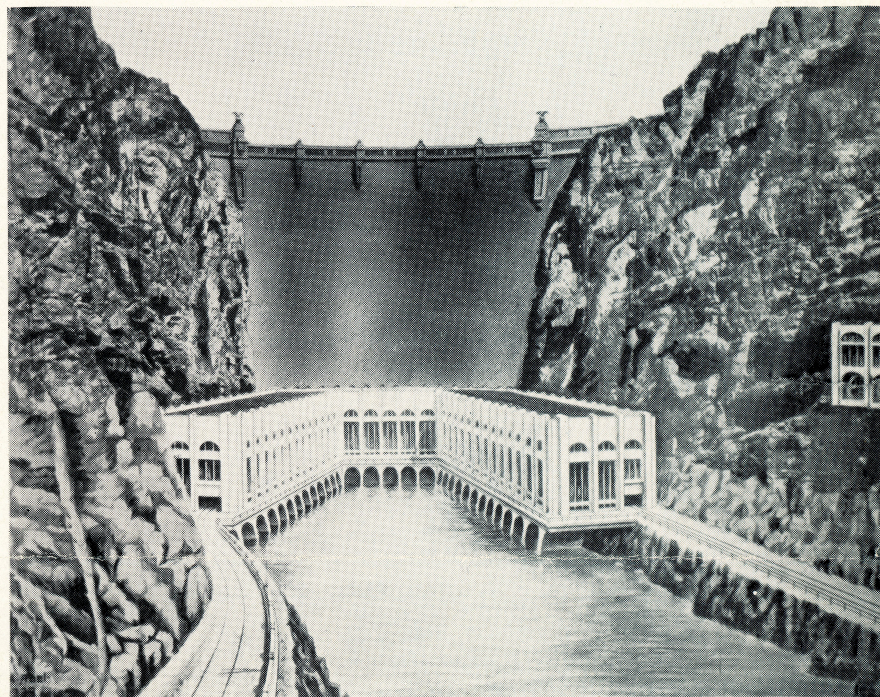
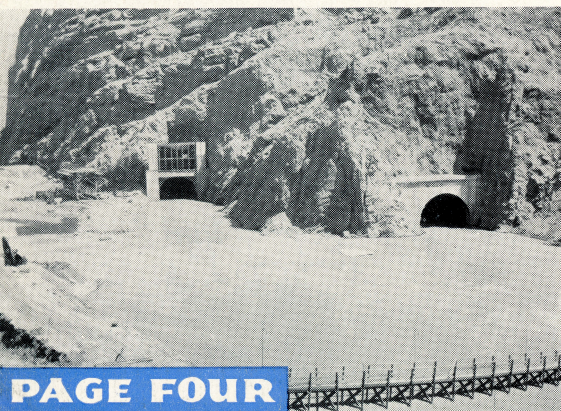
## *The Mighty Colorado Bows to Man's Engineering Ingenuity*

THE Colorado River, at times, seems to drop the role of a quiet and orderly adjunct of beauty, and to rise a virtual tyrant—sweeping all before it; leaving death and destruction in its wake. The great floods of the early part of the century are still fresh in the memories of many people. Floods, like those of 1905 and 1907 when the River went on the rampage and swept into the northern part of the Imperial Valley, are not easily forgotten. Salton Sea, formerly only a small lake lying in the northern section of the Valley, assumed the huge proportion of 515 square miles, because of the inrush of flood waters from the Colorado. To alleviate such conditions certainly becomes a problem of national scope when presented before an unselfish people.

It is paradoxical to find the very power of water to destroy can be harnessed and created into sound economic wealth. The legislation aimed at flood-control in the southwest, not only made possible the solution of that problem, but far-seeing minds also seized the economic advantages to be found in the control of the Colorado River. With one broad sweep of legislation, the Boulder Canyon Project Act accomplishes:

1. the control of flood conditions
2. the extension of irrigation

*50-foot diversion tunnels on the Arizona side of the river. These and the tunnels on the Nevada side will be used as spillways when the dam is completed.*



3. the provision of domestic water supply
4. the control of silt
5. the development of power

The Act authorizes appropriations not to exceed \$165,000,000. This amount is divided as follows: Boulder Dam and Reservoir, \$70,600,000; power development, \$38,200,000; irrigation and water supply, \$38,500,000; and interest during construction, \$17,700,000.

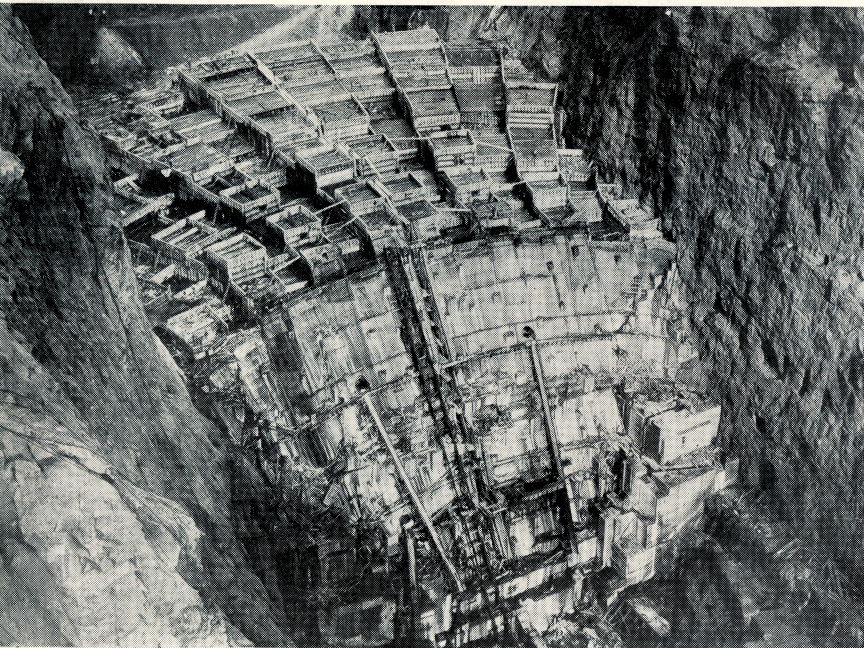
Upon the completion of Boulder Dam, 1,835,000 h.p. (rated) of additional power will be created. This power supply may be drawn upon by the states of Arizona and Nevada, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the City of Los Angeles, smaller municipalities of the southwest, and the Southern California Edison Company. It is estimated that the sale of power during a 50-year period will pay all operating and maintenance expenses incurred by the government and will repay the cost of the dam and power

plant, with interest over the period of 4% on the investment. Revenue in excess of amortization will be returned to the state and national governments as stipulated in the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

The Bureau of Power and Light will operate and maintain that portion of the power plant utilized by the City of Los Angeles and other municipalities, the States and the Metropolitan Water District, representing approximately 91 per cent of the total power allocation. The Southern California Edison Co. will perform the same service for itself and its co-allotees, Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co. and Southern Sierras Power Co. A federal supervisor, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, will be placed in charge of the reservoir.

Boulder Dam, when completed, will be the highest dam in the world, rising 730 feet above foundation work. The length along the crest will





Keystone View

*Above: The Boulder Dam presses toward completion. Concrete at an astonishing rate is being poured into these forms. When completed, the dam will be about 45 feet thick at the top, and 650 feet thick at the base.*

*Left: Artist's and engineering conception of the finished dam and power plant. The plant will form a U-shaped structure about 1,260 feet long. One-half of the plant rests on the Nevada side and one-half on the Arizona side of the river.*

be 1,180 feet. It will be about 45 feet thick at the top, and 650 feet thick at the base. It is said that 4,400,000 cu. yards of concrete will be used in the completed project; or concrete, sufficient to build a standard paved highway, 16-feet wide, extending from Miami, Florida, to Seattle, Washington.

The reservoir will store the entire average flow of the Colorado River for a period of 2 years. More than 30,000,000 acre-feet of water will be impounded when the reservoir is full, or sufficient water to cover the State of New York to a depth of 1 foot. The area of the reservoir will be 145,000 acres or 227 sq. miles. The shore line will be about 550 miles.

Just below the dam, one-half on the Nevada side and one-half on the Arizona side, the power plant will form a U-shaped structure about 1,260 feet long. Plans call for fifteen 115,000 h.p. and two 55,000 h.p. vertical hydraulic turbines; fifteen main

generating units, each with a capacity of 82,500 kva.; and two main generating units of 40,000 kva. each. The larger units to be installed at Boulder Dam exceed the capacity of any units yet manufactured.

The cost of power transmission will be borne by the purchasers of power. Plans for building transmission systems are actively under way. In the case of the City of Los Angeles, actual construction started in June, 1933. This work is being done by the Los Angeles Bureau of Power & Light.

The Bureau of Power and Light was conceived more than 20 years ago by its builder, Mr. E. F. Scattergood, present Chief Electrical Engineer and General Manager. The work of the Bureau, under his direction, has been a most constructive influence contributing to the industrial development of the Los Angeles area. Through his program of power development, industrial activity was

stimulated and a more favorable balance secured between industry and agriculture. In 15 years, Los Angeles has risen from 27th place to 8th place in the ladder of national industrial importance. With rare vision Mr. Scattergood foresaw the permanency of community life in California embracing opportunities for industrial, cultural, and social advancement and these formed the ideal for which he and his men consistently have labored. Here again is evidence of the vital importance of electric power in the economic progress of a community.

The transmission line, transmitting power from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, will have a rated voltage of 287 kv. at the generating end. The length of the line is approximately 270 miles. The line is double-circuit. For 230 miles, the line is to be built on single circuit towers, with flat configuration. The transmission system over the remaining 40 miles, is

*(Please turn to page 6, column 1)*

*One of the 9 cable-ways used to transport materials across the canyon during construction of the dam.*





## ***Taming the Tyrant***

*(Continued from page 5)*

to use double-circuit towers. Not less than 250,000 O-B suspension units will be used to insulate the line.

The Bureau's studies of the potential market for power in this area gave concrete evidence of the economic justification of this line. These studies, coupled with the sound policies of the Power Bureau and the conservation of its resources leave no doubt as to the self-liquidating possibilities of the move.

The construction being carried on at Boulder Dam, the plans for power development by the Metropolitan Water District, the Southern California Edison Co., the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, and the smaller municipalities will have a beneficial economic influence which will be reflected in added manufacturing activities in every portion of the country. Expenditures for materials and equipment to be used in these projects have given thousands of people employment, north, south, east, and west. And coming at the period when capital purchasers are so needed, we find a vital humanitarian aspect reflected in this, one of the greatest engineering undertakings.

*March 31, 1933—After many months of preliminary work, actual construction of the Boulder Dam is started. A comparison of this and the picture on page 5 indicates the phenomenal progress made.*

*World-Wide Photo*



# **Introduces New Low-Cost Strain Insulator Fittings**

## ***Use of Flexible Strand Increases Ultimate Strength of Fitting and Insulator***

**B**Y USING the flash-weld method of joining metals, O-B is now able to introduce a new line of insulator fittings having exceptional strength, having the advantage of flexible strand in contact with the insulator, and selling at a very attractive price.

A flash-weld is not to be confused with a butt-weld. The two types of welds are entirely different. The flash-weld is particularly adapted to welding stranded cable to a larger solid member. When joined by the flash-weld method, each strand of the cable is welded to the member, in contrast with the butt-weld where the difference in mass between the strand and terminal makes the results of welding every strand very uncertain.

Field experience shows that a flexible strand, one that conforms to the surfaces of the strain insulator groove and hole, makes an ideal bail for strain insulator fittings. With a flexible strand, pressure is more evenly distributed and exerted on the bearing surfaces of the insulator and the developed strength of the combined insulator and fitting, when compared with the assembly-strength of a fitting using a solid bar, is increased many percent.

The new O-B fittings are made in two sizes of strand:  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. 7-strand and  $\frac{7}{16}$ -in. 19-strand cable. These are furnished in either steel or copperweld; the copperweld strand being used where corrosion is a factor. These strands are attached to spool-shaped terminals by flashwelding.

After the strands are welded to the terminals, both the terminal and the strand adjacent to the weld are galvanized. The combination of the strand and two terminals is called a bail. The fitting is completed by assembling the bail with a malleable iron yoke. The yoke is provided with sockets into which the spool-shaped terminals are easily inserted. The

action is very similar to the ball-and-socket connection used on suspension insulators. It is held firmly in place under any tension and should there be a release of tension, the upper part of the socket is provided with a recess which will catch and hold the terminal. In addition, the socket openings are so arranged that the bail must be squeezed together before it can be disconnected.

These new O-B strain insulator fittings, furnished in four sizes, can be used with the entire range of standard strain insulators, regardless of make. Adequate strength is provided; the  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. strand fitting develops a minimum of 8,000 lbs. ultimate strength, when tested in combination with the strain insulator, and the  $\frac{7}{16}$ -in. strand fitting develops 12,000 lbs. either in steel or copperweld. The catalog information is shown in the newly published O-B booklet on Pintype Insulators and Accessories, Bulletin 603-H.

Greater assembled strength, greater reliability, ease of installation, simplification of stocking problems, and low initial cost of these O-B strain insulator fittings may suggest the desirability of including them in your engineering and purchasing standards.



### **Has a Tongue - - -**

In addition to the "Y" suspension clevis with the ball fitting, as shown in page 202 of the O-B No. 20 Catalog, Ohio Brass makes a clevis with a tongue fitting. The tongue thickness is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and is drilled with a  $\frac{13}{16}$ -inch hole. This particular tower fitting is made either with the hole parallel to or at right angles to the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch curved bolt. All O-B tower clevises are drop-forged steel, hot-dip galvanized.

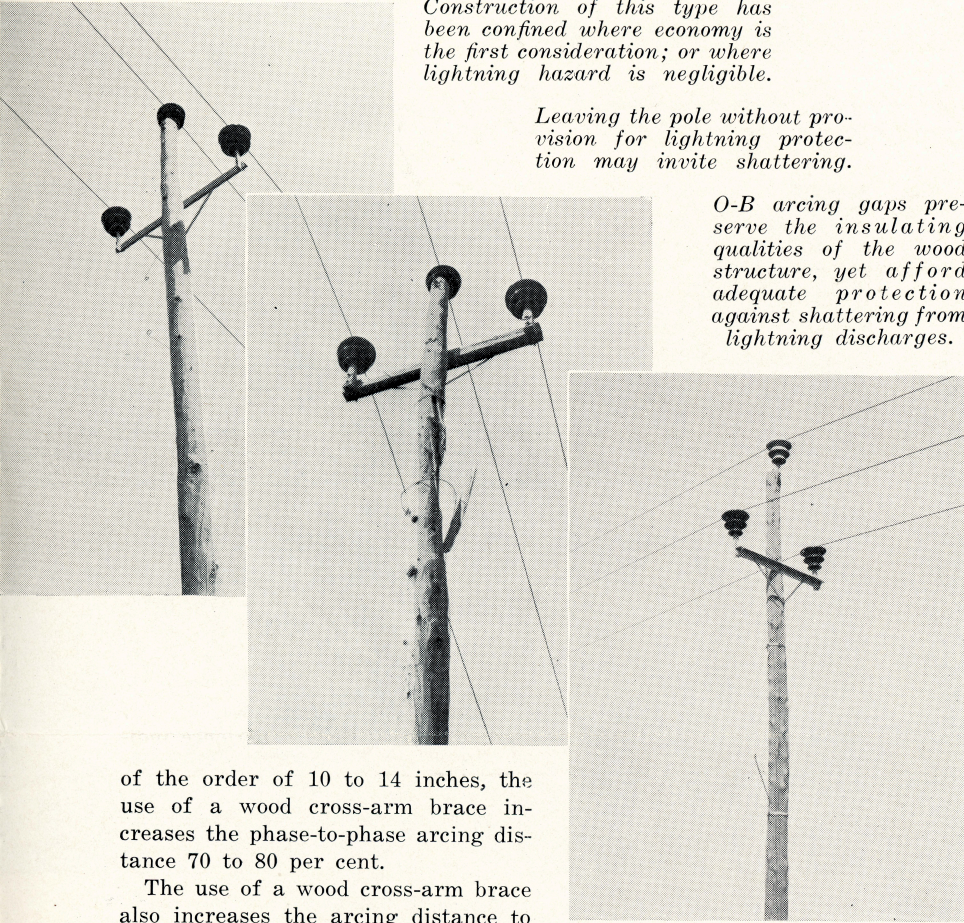


# Continuity . . .

*Construction of this type has been confined where economy is the first consideration; or where lightning hazard is negligible.*

*Leaving the pole without provision for lightning protection may invite shattering.*

*O-B arcing gaps preserve the insulating qualities of the wood structure, yet afford adequate protection against shattering from lightning discharges.*



of the order of 10 to 14 inches, the use of a wood cross-arm brace increases the phase-to-phase arcing distance 70 to 80 per cent.

The use of a wood cross-arm brace also increases the arcing distance to ground, and thereby decreases the possibility of phase-to-ground flashovers which entail the likelihood of power arcs and their resultant line outages.

Naturally, the wood pole, if ungrounded, adds considerably more to the phase-to-ground insulation of the structure. However, in locations subject to severe lightning discharges, it is not generally possible to leave the wood pole ungrounded because of the shattering hazard.

Some years ago, O-B introduced arcing-gaps as a protective measure for use with ungrounded wood poles. These gaps disturb the insulating qualities of the structure but very little, yet prove adequate in bleeding lightning discharges. Operating companies have experimented with O-B pole-gaps and with other gaps made by forming the down lead on the poles so as to introduce air spaces along the length of the pole. Poles

protected by the latter method have suffered considerably from splintering. In the case of the poles protected by O-B gaps, as many as 5 to 15 poles in a length of line have discharged to ground through the pole-gaps, and there has been no indication of splintering. To check the operation of the O-B pole gaps, one operating company has placed pyraline (similar to celluloid) caps over the tips of the bottom horns. The puncture or destruction of this cap shows that the gap has operated. The damage to the pyraline cap is the only visible evidence of the flash-over on those poles equipped with O-B gaps.

If faced with the problem of increasing the continuity of a wood pole line having triangular configuration, these operating experiences may prove helpful in arriving at a satisfactory and inexpensive solution.

## Shunts Out Air Spaces and Shuts Out Radio Interference

**M**ANY companies are finding 608 Conduction Paint a valuable aid in eliminating causes of radio interference. It is recognized that radio trouble frequently emanates from small discharges occurring in the air space between two or more conducting surfaces or in the spaces between conductors and insulators. If these air spaces can be shunted out, discharging and over-stressing would cease; and trouble would be reduced to a point far below the interference levels of radio reception.

Shunting out these troublesome air spaces, is exactly what O-B Conduction Paint does. The paint is a conductor. It is applied with astonishing success to the heads of pintype insulators, to shunt out the air spaces between insulator, line wire, and tie wire. It is also used in sub-station apparatus, and transformer cut-outs, and other apparatus to achieve the same purpose.

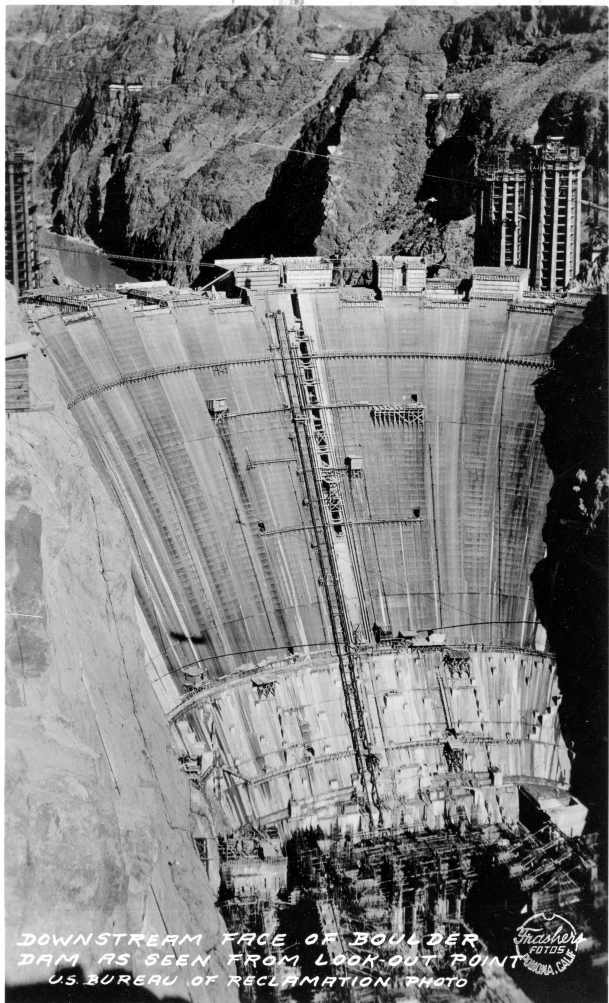
O-B Conduction Paint is easily applied and dries quickly. In many cases, it has been applied to the line insulators while the line was hot and in service. Experience shows that paint applied over 4 years ago is still in good condition. Its conductivity remains constant. It will not craze or spot with time. It adheres closely to anything to which it is applied. It is economical, too. A little does a lot of good. If troubled with problems of radio interference, try this economical means for its elimination.

*O-B Conduction Paint is applied to the head of pintype insulators. A number of companies apply this paint without "killing" the line. An insulated pole with a brush-end is used.*









DOWNSTREAM FACE OF BOULDER  
DAM AS SEEN FROM LOOK-OUT POINT  
U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION PHOTO





ADDRESS

Mrs. I. H. Horette  
Rolla  
Mo.

Pub. by Frasher's, Inc., Pomona, Calif.

Dear Bess -

Happy you are building.  
This is my fourth  
trip to the Dam in  
a year so in seeing  
it grow. Rather  
windy this trip -  
going home by  
Death Valley  
love  
Marcia



Second Lt. Donald Jack Seed, Quartermaster (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from March 14, 1945.

Second Lt. Milton Edward Sickelsteel 3d, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 23, 1944.

Second Lt. Richard Eri Stanley, Cavalry, with rank from November 18, 1944.

Second Lt. Peter David Summer, Ordnance Department (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 13, 1945.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 19), 1947:

##### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Lewis W. Douglas to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

##### UNITED NATIONS

Warren R. Austin to be the representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, by whose merciful providence we behold the light of another day, we praise Thee that Thou art the spring of comfort and refreshment. With Thee every weakness can be made strength and every hindrance an inspiration. Amid chance and change and withering emotions that lead only to uncertainty and instability, constrain us to order our lives wisely.

Thou who art the light of the world, brood over the counsels of the chosen delegates of the nations. Take out of every contest the spirit of suspicion and selfishness and make unity of purpose to dominate all hearts and minds. Help them to see through the vistas of fear and doubt, and behold the morning of a world at peace and in mutual understanding. O God, grant unto our beloved soldier-statesman the assurance that right will prevail, and that "behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

Dear Lord, let the robe of divine care be about our President, our Speaker, and all Members of the Congress. Give dignity and poise to the deliberations of Congress, with brave hearts and strong minds to face life calmly, and to do Thy will. In the name of Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 4, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1040. An act to authorize the payment of \$425.00 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland;

H. R. 1778. An act to amend the Federal Firearms Act; and

H. R. 2045. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1968. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution relative to placing temporarily a statue of the late Senator Borah, of Idaho, in the rotunda of the Capitol and the holding of ceremonies in connection therewith.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Post Office Department.
5. Department of State.
6. Department of the Treasury.
7. Civil Service Commission.
8. National Archives.
9. Office of Temporary Controls.
10. Railroad Retirement Board.

CONTENDED - ELECTION CASE — HAROLD C. WOODWARD AGAINST THOMAS J. O'BRIEN (H. DOC. NO. 163)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read and referred to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1947.  
The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: From the contestant in the contested-election case of Harold C. Woodward against Thomas J. O'Brien for a seat in the Eightieth

Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Illinois, the Clerk received on February 26, 1947, a communication citing the failure of the contestee to reply to his notice to contest said election. The communication of the contestant further raised certain questions which could only be decided by the House itself and were therefore transmitted to the Speaker of the House for disposal. This matter was, by the Speaker, referred to the House Committee on Administration for consideration.

Now comes the contestee with his answer to the notice to contest, which is transmitted herewith for reference to the committee having jurisdiction over this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

#### LET'S HAUL DOWN A FEW SUBVERSIVE PROFESSORS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, in my hands I hold a photostat of a newspaper clipping from the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard of Sunday, February 16.

In this article it is revealed that one Milton Mayer, a University of Chicago professor, while addressing a meeting of One Worlders in Syracuse, unboomed himself in the following words, which I quote:

We must haul down the American flag. And if I wanted to be vulgar and shocking, I would go even further, and say haul it down, stamp on it, and spit on it.

And this article contains the further information, equally startling, equally disconcerting, which I also quote:

Most of the nearly 200 persons attending the meeting greeted Mayer's statement with prolonged applause.

If that is a sample of the subversive sentiments which some of our professors in some of our publicly supported and privately endowed educational institutions of our country are giving expression to, subversive sentiments to which certain of our public audiences are shouting their approval, I say it is high time that the American people begin to haul down, not the flag, but the professors who are preaching and teaching such destructive ideas.

It is pedagogic expressions of this kind, expressions of which the one I have quoted is but an example, which are constantly bringing down upon the members of a noble profession undeserved embarrassment and unmerited criticism, constantly exposing our teachers to false charges of entertaining subversive sentiments and of indulging in unpatriotic activities. The sooner we kick out of the educational world these people who fatten upon the contributions of patriotic citizens only to stab their benefactors in the back, the better off this country will be.

And incidents such as the one to which I have just called the attention of the Congress and the country reminds us forcibly that, for some reason or other, reasons quite beyond understanding, this Congress has never in the one-hundred-



and-sixty-odd years of its existence passed any law to authorize Federal officials to apprehend and punish the desecrators and mutilators of the flag of the United States, though, strange to relate, heavy penalties have been imposed upon those who mutilate a 5-cent piece or disfigure the dollar goddess which emblazons our coins.

If the symbol of Old Glory, the noble sentiments which it represents, mean as much to the American people as the dollar mark on our coins, then, indeed, it is high time that the Congress of the United States enact legislation which will provide an adequate punishment for those who desecrate the flag of this Republic, visit upon them the contempt which every true-blue American has for their ilk. Such a bill I have offered to the Congress of the United States in my H. R. 234.

Let us promptly enact it and have an end to such incidents as occurred in Syracuse, and, while we are about it, let us haul down a few subversive professors, this creature from the University of Chicago, along with the rest.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. You will find those subversive professors are being subsidized by somebody who wants to destroy the Government of the United States.

Mr. GEARHART. I am not surprised to hear that.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

#### TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday night to file a privileged report on the Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an important letter from one of his constituents.

Mr. MATHEWS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by John Thomas Taylor, national representative of the American Legion.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial appearing in the New York World-Telegram of March 1, and in the other an article written by Louis Bromfield entitled, "Army-Navy Could Trim Cost by Cutting Out Waste and Red Tape."

Mr. JAVITS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune, Strength Must Be Used.

Mr. MUHLENBERG asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

#### WORLD AFFAIRS

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MUHLENBERG]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is perhaps somewhat presumptuous for a new Member to rise to express a viewpoint on national and international affairs at some variance with remarks made on Monday last by two outstanding and often-quoted Members of the Republican majority—one to the effect that we were "dragged into this war," the other to state flatly that he is an "isolationist." These lead the general public, as I have already discovered, to the impression of a party position already taken. May I be permitted to state that many of the men who have just entered the Congress hold no such views; and that perhaps the viewpoint which deserves more the label of majority Republican opinion is one that believes the safety and security of the world is indeed our problem and the solution of that problem our real safety; that succor of starving and enslaved peoples is indeed our obligation, an obligation much greater and in the long view much sounder for our preservation than the immediate reduction either of debt or taxes.

We, close to the people, elected in many districts by the confidence of many Democrats who have lost faith in the glittering generalities and empty words of the New Deal, but who have faith in our knowledge and judgment of world affairs, shall speak for ourselves and are bound by no man. We shall use our experience to judge matters for the good of the Nation in a cooperative world where we are in truth today, and perhaps for our own selfish interests, our brother's keeper.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an article by Sam Pettengill, a former Member of Congress, who thinks right and shoots straight. The article is entitled "Ceiling on Tribute."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. REEVES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SOMERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Capital Motion Picture Co.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the so-called portal-to-portal pay bill.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Lorain Journal.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SARATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a resolution.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DAVIS of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### TERMINAL-LEAVE BONDS

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 4, I filed with the Clerk a discharge petition to bring before you for consideration House bill 3, which I introduced on January 3, providing that terminal-leave bonds should be redeemable in cash at the option of the veteran, and providing for cash payments instead of bonds hereafter. This is not a complicated bill; it is just a simple piece of legislation.

It requires no hearings, since the House in the Seventy-ninth Congress unanimously endorsed cash payment and was approved by a vote of 379 to 0.

When the bill was sent to the Senate, they changed the payment of terminal leave to 5-year bonds, which was accepted by the House with the distinct understanding that the Eightieth Congress would correct this injustice and pay these bonds in cash, if requested.

When the House was considering the conference report, our now distinguished Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] said, among other things:

If the officers could have cash, then there is no reason on earth why the private soldier

should not be treated the same. After all, it is the good old private and noncom that carries the greater burden of war. If we do not give fair, equal treatment today, then the next Congress will see that the injustice is corrected. Eventually the American people will see that fair play prevails.

I hope you will sign this petition, and let us pass this bill No. 3.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address of the Governor of Pennsylvania before the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association at Philadelphia on Tuesday, February 25, 1947.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article appearing in Kiplinger's magazine on the subject, York: A Good Kind of Town To Live In.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Gross addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous data.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the American Lithuanian Society of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Sylvan J. Pauly, of Montana, president of the National Wool Growers Association, before the Agriculture Committee. Mr. Pauly discusses the wool situation.

The Public Printer advises me that this statement is estimated to make  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and will cost \$165.67. Notwithstanding this fact, I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Los Angeles Times and in the other to include a resolution adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include memorial No. 3 of the Colorado State Senate petitioning the Congress to pass appropriations for the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

Mr. BRADLEY of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an arti-

cle appearing in the Artesia News, Artesia, Calif.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute to announce the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations has obtained unanimous consent to have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. That report will be filed tomorrow, and we expect to call it up for consideration on Monday next. It is expected that general debate will continue through Monday, and that we will begin the reading of the bill on Tuesday. It is probable that that bill can be disposed of finally on Tuesday. If it is necessary to hold general debate longer than Monday, that may be done at the discretion of the committee.

When the appropriation bill is finally disposed of, we propose to call up through Wednesday and Thursday H. R. 1943, a bill to establish a permanent Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy and to establish a Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the Army; also H. R. 1327, which was scheduled for consideration today, but on which a rule has not yet been granted, but on which it is expected that a rule will be granted. That is a bill to amend existing law to provide the privilege of renewing the expiring 5-year level premium term policies for another 5-year period; also to call up two bills from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that have been characterized as rather technical, but requested by the executive branch of the Government; House Joint Resolution 76, authorizing and directing the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to waive compliance with navigation and vessel-inspection laws administered by the Coast Guard; and H. R. 1240, providing for the suspension of navigation and vessel-inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended.

If those matters are disposed of by the evening of Thursday next, it is our plan to adjourn over until the following Monday.

#### COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the attacks on me were published in decent newspapers, I would have a right to rise to a question of personal privilege, but since they were published in the Communist Daily Worker, I feel like rising to a question of personal gratification.

I notice this morning, as usual, a cartoon of me on the front page of the Communist Daily Worker, accusing me of being responsible for the Committee on Un-American Activities that is now delving into the traitorous conduct of certain elements and individuals and exposing their efforts to undermine and destroy our form of Government and our American way of life.

I am gratified indeed to have these subversives attack me and accuse me of being the worst enemy they have in this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

#### RESTORING THE NAME OF HOOVER DAM

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 132 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 140) to restore the name of Hoover Dam, and all points of order against said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Illinois, the ranking member of the Committee on Rules [Mr. SABATH], and yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution would make in order the consideration of House Joint Resolution 140, to restore the name of Hoover Dam. This rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, and allows amendments to be offered under the 5-minute rule. Points of order against the joint resolution have been waived, simply as protection from dilatory action which might otherwise have arisen on technical or irrelevant points. The rights of the minority are fully protected



by the provision in the rule for one motion to recommit.

House Joint Resolution 140 would restore the name of Hoover Dam. It should be pointed out, however, that Mr. Hoover has never asked that his name be restored to the dam for which he, more than any other man, was responsible. It is not as if he were seeking honor, but that we the Congress, representing the people of the United States, recognizing the propriety of such action, seek to bestow honor where honor is due.

During debate on this measure, it is my hope that all Members of this body will bear in mind that this is an unsolicited honor, and will therefore realize the impropriety of detracting from the reputation of our only living ex-President.

Political convictions are probably the most inviolable aspect of the personalities of most of us who are here, yet in most cases we cannot trace the incidents or the decisions which have brought about the political convictions that we hold so sacred. I have never doubted that every Member of Congress is deeply sincere, politically, and acts entirely within the dictates of his conscience. It is obvious that we disagree on many things, yet we are all sincere in our disagreements. Therefore, in politics we should remember always that in opposing in any way what a man thinks on particular issues we should not oppose the man personally because of the way he thinks. Here in the House of Representatives I believe this principle is firmly established. I have profound personal respect and affection for all the Members of this House, regardless of their political convictions, and I believe most of the other Members of the Congress have similar feelings in this respect.

This principle should be applied when we consider House Joint Resolution 140. I am very happy and pleased to be able to stand here today and say to you that when this matter was considered before the Committee on Rules no partisanship was displayed, that this resolution was reported unanimously, being supported by all the Democratic members of that committee. In fact, if my memory serves me right, the motion to report the resolution was made by a Democratic member of the Committee on Rules, a wonderful gesture and a fine tribute both to Mr. Hoover and to the Americanism of the great Rules Committee.

We are not attempting to honor the political convictions of ex-President Hoover, nor are we attempting to honor the political party he represented in the Presidency. We are honoring the man—a great man and a great American. To do otherwise would be inconsistent with the American principle which has always recognized and honored men for their contributions to the country. By observing this custom, we have provided an incentive for personal contributions which have made this country the greatest in the world.

As will probably be brought out in debate on this issue, the dam on the Colorado River in the Black Canyon was originally called the Hoover Dam. The name was later changed, however, for purely political reasons. Our only living

ex-President was denied this token of honor to his personal greatness merely because of his political convictions. I am sure that none of us would be a party to such an injustice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I was here when the Boulder Dam bill was passed. One of the greatest forces behind that measure was Herbert Hoover and two others were Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative Phil Swing.

For a time it was called the Hoover Dam, with the approval, I thought, of everybody in the House. When Secretary Ickes came into office, as I understand it, he changed the name to Boulder Dam. I was opposed to that change. I never voted for President Hoover, and he knows it, but nobody has ever attempted to change the name of the Wilson Dam, which was named after Woodrow Wilson. Nobody has ever attempted to change the name of the Roosevelt Dam which was named after Theodore Roosevelt. I was opposed and I made it known then that I was opposed to changing the name of this dam from Hoover Dam to Boulder Dam.

I shall vote for the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I would like to add that there have been numerous public projects and structures named after the late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and there has never been any attempt, so far as I know, to change the name of any of these.

The honor originally given Mr. Hoover was not revoked in favor of doing greater honor to another, but was denied in favor of the name Boulder Dam—a name which has no significance—a dull, lifeless name.

As to the propriety of naming a public work in honor of a living person, there are other precedents. The Roosevelt Dam, the Wilson Dam, as the gentleman from Mississippi has pointed out, and the Coolidge Dam were all named in honor of men who have served in the great office of President of the United States. It is even more appropriate that we should restore the name Hoover Dam to the Boulder Canyon structure, as Herbert Hoover labored faithfully and successfully as Secretary of Commerce in the early 1920's to reconcile the conflicting interests of the States that had obstructed the building of the dam. Further, as an engineer, he interested himself in the actual construction of the dam. Does it not seem more appropriate—regardless of political consideration—to identify the structure with the name of Hoover, than to refer to it by an inanimate name with no significance.

I hold a deep respect and a warm personal regard for Mr. Hoover. It is not my intention to eulogize here, but I would like to make the observation that Herbert Hoover's life is the story of the typically American way to success.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me call attention to another thing. We had battle after battle over Cove Creek Dam. I remem-

ber one time when we lost every vote in Tennessee except Mr. McReynolds. One man at the other end of the Capitol who stood out for the development of Cove Creek Dam was Senator George Norris, and when that dam was finally built we named it Norris Dam. It will remain Norris Dam if I have my way about it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for his statement, but to continue:

Many of you have traveled the same path yourselves, and you will be able to appreciate how the son of a village blacksmith rose to the Presidency of the United States.

Orphaned when he was 7, Herbert Hoover was raised by an uncle on an Oregon farm. Later he earned his own way through Stanford University, where he received a degree in engineering. In short, Hoover was brought up the hard way. He knew poverty and the value of an honest dollar. By observation, he knew the problems of the poor. He knew that if he were to succeed, it had to be through hard work and sound management since he had no inherited power of wealth or name to ease his path. On leaving college, Hoover worked at manual labor in a mine in northern California, and later became associated with a firm of mining engineers. He remained in the job for 14 years, and during that time traveled throughout the world. He later started his own firm, which he operated until shortly before World War I. Hoover was in London at the time of the outbreak of the war. Finding many stranded American tourists, he gave unsparingly of his time and money to aid them. Before the United States entered the First World War, Hoover was appointed Administrator of Belgian Relief, an adventure which plunged him into international diplomacy and politics.

With our entrance into the war, President Woodrow Wilson, ignoring partisan politics, perceived in Hoover the logical candidate to stimulate production and aid in the conservation of food in the United States and appointed him Food Administrator in 1917.

Following the war, Hoover spent 2 years in Europe as American Relief Administrator. In this capacity, he conducted one of the most spacious humanitarian efforts in history, distributing more than \$11,000,000,000 in food products in the famine-ridden lands of Europe.

In 1921 President Harding appointed Herbert Hoover Secretary of Commerce. He served in this capacity until he was nominated for the Presidency in 1928. Whether or not we agree with such a man on political views, we cannot but respect him as a man. Were he not noble, he could not have risen to such heights. It is my sincere hope that we pass this resolution to honor a man who so justly deserves it.

In recent weeks and months Mr. Hoover has been serving as the special envoy or representative of President Truman in making surveys of conditions and needs for American help in many foreign lands. A few months ago, at the age of 72, he made a trip around the earth for his Government and his President. Just

last Sunday he returned from spending several weeks in Europe, and especially in Germany, where again, as the representative of his Government and his President, he made a survey of conditions there, especially as to the need of American aid for the sick and starving.

I had the pleasure of visiting with Mr. Hoover just last week and of having breakfast with him. I heard him pay great tribute at that time to President Truman. He stated that President Truman had asked him to do these things, and had given him full support and a completely free hand to report the facts as he found them, and that the President had accepted his report in full, and that they were working together, not as Democrat or Republican but as Americans, to meet the obligations of this Nation to all humanity.

I am sure Mr. Hoover will be recognized by the people of the United States, and by the Members of this Congress, as one who, even in the years of his age, has made a great contribution to the welfare of America and of all the world. I wish to compliment the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], the author of this House joint resolution, for having introduced it.

I hope the rule will be adopted and, in turn, that, as a tribute to a great American, House Joint Resolution 140 will be adopted by this body by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the former Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I shall take only a minute or two. I am not, of course, going to oppose this resolution. If anyone wants to change the name of this dam to Hoover Dam it is perfectly all right with me. Herbert Hoover has been a great American; I think he still is a great American and is serving his day and generation now in very fine fashion. There is, however, one thing I wish to call to your attention that I think is a great mistake. The name of this dam has been bandied about between Hoover and Boulder, and so on and so forth. I believe it is a mistake to name great public works for living people, for the personality is too close to us. I think it would have been a very bad thing to have built a monument 555 feet tall to George Washington while he was living, and I just want to express the hope that hereafter we not name great public projects for living people.

You will remember they built a dam across Red River between my district and the State of Oklahoma. That river is 1,350 miles long. Someone suggested that they name it the Rayburn Dam. The name "Rayburn Dam" would not have meant anything; certainly it meant nothing to me and it would not have meant anything to anybody else because if somebody had started out to find Rayburn Dam on 1,350 miles of that river they might have a mighty hard time doing it. The dam was finally named "Denison Dam" and it is near Denison,

Tex. Everybody knows where it is. After that Oklahoma wanted to get into the picture and they convinced the powers that be that they ought to change the name of the lake above the dam so that Oklahoma would have some part in the name. They changed the name of the lake to Lake Texhoma. It was still Denison Dam, but Lake Texhoma. Now, there is a little town way out in the West named Texhoma. I vision the day when some Nimrod wanting to do some fishing along the banks of beautiful Lake Texhoma with a 1,200-mile shore line, getting ready to throw his line will find himself 200 miles away from the lake.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am in full accord with the remarks made by my good friend from Texas. I think it would have been a fine thing to have named that dam down there Rayburn Dam, because I know of no man who can dam things up better than the gentleman from Texas when the need arises.

But I cannot help remembering that Norris Dam was named after Senator Norris while he was yet living. As I recall the old gentleman several times capitalized on it, in fact, in his campaigns. Of course, as long as he was running under our banner we did not offer any objection even though he took himself out more often than he put himself in.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, it is with a mixed feeling of pride and humility I address the House on this occasion.

To those of us whose loyalty to our native soil, the State of Texas, is second only to that to these United States, this, the 6th day of March, is another anniversary among those we humbly note as we reflect on the glories of our State. Ordinarily a discourse of this nature is made on the floor of the House on the day of Texas independence. However, that day fell on Sunday this year.

On this day 111 years ago Col. William Barrett Travis and 187 other determined warriors perished in the cradle of Texas liberty, the Alamo. That tragic episode in our glorious past succeeded by 4 days only the declaration of independence by the intrepid band of patriots who had assembled at Washington on the Brazos a few days before on March 2 and made the second most resounding declaration of its kind ever penned on these shores. That declaration concludes as follows:

We, therefore, the delegates, with plenary powers, of the people of Texas, in solemn convention assembled, appealing to a candid world for the necessities of our condition, do hereby resolve and declare, that our political connection with the Mexican Nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas, do now constitute a free, sovereign, and independent republic, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations; and con-

scious of the rectitude of our intentions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue of the decision to the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations.

Events followed swiftly in the succeeding days and culminated at Buffalo Bayou on April 21, 1836; another date of great significance in the history of our State. Then, Gen. Sam Houston and his army of 783 men attacked and destroyed a Mexican force of twice that number with the loss of only 7 killed and 27 wounded. That victory, encompassing the capture of the Mexican General Santa Anna, was the crowning achievement that resulted in Texas independence.

We, from Texas, whose pride of heritage is so often mistaken for provincialism, call you to witness that those undaunted pioneers: Austin, Bowie, Travis, Fannin, Houston, Rusk, Bonham, Milam, Lamar, Crockett, and the host of their fellows were from all sections of what was then the United States. Scarce among them was a native-born son. They were Americans whose hardy spirits had decreed they migrate to what was then a wilderness for reasons best known to themselves. It was their individuality as Americans that, once banded together in what they deemed a righteous cause, brought forth on this continent another Republic and which since was welded by common consent into an association of States by its treaty of annexation to aid in forming the greatest nation ever to have existed on the face of the globe.

Since becoming a part of this great Nation a spirit of amity and friendship has been conceived and nurtured between the two great republics of North America, the United States and Mexico. The wounds of old have healed and the good-neighbor policy has been substituted. Evidences of these things are countless and the just-concluded visit of President Truman to our neighbor on the south bears witness to the community of ideals enjoyed by the two nations in which we of Texas also take great pride.

Thus, on this day in which we commemorate the fall of the Alamo, we direct to your attention that our seeming provincialism is but the result of pride in our American heritage and the part we have been permitted to play in the development of this great Nation and its relationships with other countries.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the aisle join with the gentleman from Texas in commemorating the anniversary of Texas and wish for him and the State of Texas a long and very fine life in the Union of States.

Mr. PICKETT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.



## RESTORING THE NAME OF HOOVER DAM

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HERTER], who, by the way, served for many years as secretary to Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have asked the gentleman to yield to inform the Members of the House that the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision affirming the conviction of John L. Lewis and, I believe, reducing the fine to \$750,000.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this occasion go by without saying a word about a man who was my boss, my chief, for a period of 5 years; 5 years during which he spent a considerable portion of his time and energy toward working out the many very complicated problems that arose in connection with the construction of the dam whose name we plan to change today. He was not only Secretary of Commerce at that time but he was also Chairman of the Colorado River Commission, which commission had to determine in conjunction with an interstate treaty among six States how the waters of the Colorado River would be divided in future years. The negotiations were presided over by Mr. Hoover. They were carried on for a good many months, and I believe that if it had not been for the amazing skill, the great patience, yet greater persistence with which he insisted that agreement be reached among the six sovereign States, that dam could never have been built.

I agree entirely with the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] that we ought not to name monuments to living people, or, at least, that we should go very slowly in naming monuments to living people, but in this case the facts do not coincide with any such conclusion.

The particular dam to which we are having reference today was named Hoover Dam. It was officially Hoover Dam for a period of 6 years. Then suddenly, and without warning, its name was changed. I am not going to bring in partisan, political matters into this discussion, but I know of nothing more humiliating to an individual than to have had that change take place without debate and without notice. Mr. Hoover is still alive. It is very seldom that we have an opportunity of doing justice to a man and to his memory while he is still alive. I believe that today we have the opportunity of righting what was to my mind a great injustice and at the same time paying a well deserved tribute to one of the greatest of American statesmen.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I simply wish to say that I am very happy to see the Committee on Rules reporting this resolution and bringing this bill out. During the Seventy-ninth Congress I prepared a resolution on this same sub-

ject at the outgrowth of a colloquy on the floor, January 22, 1946, with the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] over a small bill to amend the Boulder Canyon Act. I was advised at that time, however, that it might be difficult to obtain passage, and on the advice of several friends did not press it for passage at the time. But the correspondence which I received voluntarily and unsolicited from various parts of the country indicated to me how well the country as a whole will receive the passage of this resolution today.

Among the letters I received after it was reported I was preparing such a bill, was one from Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, under date of January 28, 1946, in which he said:

I am herewith sending you some material which may give you some helpful information. I had thought perhaps we might have to wait \* \* \* to clear up this injustice. If I can supply any further information at any time please let me know. I call your particular attention to the opinion of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Subsequently it appeared that nothing could be accomplished in the Seventy-ninth Congress and I so advised Dr. Wilbur, among others, in thanking him for the information he had sent. Thereupon Dr. Wilbur, under date of February 25, wrote me:

Thank you for your letter of February 16, about restoring the name of Hoover Dam. I think you are quite right that a more favorable time for the introduction of legislation will appear somewhat later. If there is anything that I can do at any time please call on me.

This is that more favorable time, and I compliment the gentleman from California for presenting the legislation and the Committee on Rules for bringing it before us. Its passage is a fitting recognition of recent services performed by a great man who continues to serve his country in a noble way whenever called upon.

Mr. HERTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Mississippi two additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] that we should wait until Mr. Hoover dies to pay him this compliment, and I am not in favor of waiting until the gentleman from Texas dies to name Denison Dam the Rayburn Dam. I have taken that position before.

I remember when this battle was on to develop Boulder Dam. There was a great conflict. I was in favor of an authority; I think yet we should have had an authority. I can never forget the great fight waged by Senator Hiram Johnson, a great Senator and a great American, and by Representative Phil Swing.

But let me show you what Hoover Dam means to the West. Now, it was called Hoover Dam in the beginning, just as Wilson Dam was named Wilson Dam long before Mr. Wilson died, and my

recollection is that Roosevelt Dam was named before Theodore Roosevelt died.

Counties all over the country were named after living human beings. There is a county in my State named after a former Member of Congress of my name, Christopher Rankin. My recollection is that Rankin County was named while Christopher Rankin was still alive.

Norris Dam was named after Senator Norris while Senator Norris was still in the Senate.

When Queen Elizabeth was dying she is said to have kept repeating that Latin expression, *Mortua sed non sepulta*—dead but not buried.

Someone has said that maybe we are just paying a political debt. Many politicians, many Members of the House and of the Senate, and many governors of States who have contributed to the development of their States and their areas have gone out of office and have had projects named for them while they were still living physically. I can see no objection to it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. May I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that a dam in Texas has been named for our beloved and very able former chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and I was in favor of that.

Let me say a word about this dam and about Herbert Hoover. Herbert Hoover is an honest man. I know Mr. Hoover. I knew him when he was Secretary of Commerce. I knew him when he was President, and I have watched his career since that time. He is America's No. 1 private citizen today. His Americanism cannot be questioned.

Let us see what Boulder Dam means. Look at Great Britain today, struggling in the throes of a crisis that threatens to last for years. I saw in the paper this morning that they would have to ration electricity for their homes probably for years to come. The power generated at Boulder Dam alone exceeds the combined physical strength of every man in the United States living west of the Mississippi River. It is one of the greatest contributions to that great western country, and especially that section of it that is without gas, coal, and oil. I remember the struggle he waged here to get this dam constructed. When they named it Hoover Dam we discussed it here, and I said, I thought it ought to be named Hoover Dam, and I was disappointed when by an Executive order, or a bureaucratic order, the name was changed. I am in favor of adopting this resolution and restoring to this dam the name of Hoover Dam.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. There should be no partisanship in this matter. When Secretary of the Interior Wilbur issued the order designating this project as Hoover Dam, the chairman of the Committee

on Appropriations, the Honorable Edward Taylor, from the great State of Colorado, a Democrat, said on the floor of this House that it was peculiarly proper to name it Hoover Dam, and in his extended remarks he stated that he was happy that the Committee on Appropriations had accepted the designation of the name Hoover for this dam; and the committee repeatedly thereafter brought in appropriations under the designation of Hoover Dam. So there is no partisanship in this question. We are here today correcting a situation. It is not only right and proper but eminently fair.

Mr. RANKIN. There is certainly no politics in it as far as I am concerned. I think Mr. Hoover will understand that it is not a political matter with me.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman from Mississippi has said how important this dam is to the West. I should like to have the gentleman know that California water users and California water districts are committed by binding contracts to pay for the entire dam and all the interest on the money.

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly. As I pointed out the other day, we have 230,000,000 kilowatts of electricity, hydro-power, going to waste in our navigable streams and their tributaries every year. For my part, I am in favor of developing all of it, because we are going to need it in the years to come.

But while Mr. Hoover is still alive, carrying on as best he can as a great American, I am in favor of restoring his name to this dam to let him understand that we as Democrats and Republicans, we as Americans, are grateful to him for the service he has rendered.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of having known former President Hoover long before any of the Members present and long before he was appointed by President Wilson to perform that great humane food mission. I had occasion to visit his offices in San Francisco and see his associate, Mr. Charles Hadsell, who was my attorney then in certain reclamation actions. Of course, I cooperated with him after the First World War when he advocated aid for the starving people of Russia. At that time there was opposition to the proposition, but on the basis of his plea and his report we passed favorably upon his recommendations. I think we even increased the amount, if I remember correctly, from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. At that time I pointed out that the amount we would appropriate for that purpose would come back to us manyfold. Lo and behold, this resulted in a short space of time to the benefit of our farmers who received at least 25 percent to 30 percent more for their wheat and corn and other products which were used to help feed the starving people of Russia.

Mr. Hoover has been honored twice, once by President Wilson before he himself became President, and again when

he was called upon by President Truman to make a needed survey in Europe. I know that he has performed his duties well. Unfortunately, however, as a President, he did not please the American people. But I have always maintained that it was not his fault, but the fault of his party since he was carrying out the policy of his party. Under the policy of the Republican Party there was brought about a condition which he inherited and which he could not very well adjust. Unfortunately, as a result of that policy our country suffered the greatest crisis in its history. So, the then criticism and condemnation of his party was borne by him.

As to changing the name of this dam, I not only have no objection but I think it is fair in view of the fact that the dam was started when Mr. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce. This dam, the construction of which I supported, has proved to be a blessing to hundreds of thousands of our people. I do not oppose the resolution; in fact, I am going to vote for it. In conclusion, I feel that we should not inject politics into matters of this kind. Some of my friends have asked, "How can you justify your vote to change the name of this dam from Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam?" They say it is a political gesture on the part of the Republicans. I said, "I feel they do and are guilty of many things which they think might help them. But in this instance I do not think that was really intended on their part, although they never overlook anything that may help them in that direction. The people are commencing to realize they made a mistake in the last election and they are going to rectify it the same as we are going to rectify and change the name of this dam."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think it is entirely fitting and proper to name this dam after a great American who is continuing to give vigorously of his time, intellect, and ability to the American people. I certainly hope all of the Members on this side follow the lead of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and that there will not be a dissenting vote to this resolution.

Mr. SABATH. I will say to the gentleman that I appreciate his remarks. I always tried to be fair.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, ever so often there is a gracious destiny that manifests itself that somehow revitalizes one's faith in the processes of history.

It was in September 1930 that Ray Lyman Wilbur, who was Secretary of the Interior, authorized the use of the name Hoover Dam. It was in that same year, in the month of December, that a great

Democrat, who later became chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and under whom I had the honor to serve, introduced the joint resolution officially naming it Hoover Dam as a fitting tribute to a great President and a great public servant.

It was in May 1933 when the administration changed and a new Secretary of the Interior came along that word went out to the Reclamation Commissioner that the name Boulder Dam or Boulder Canyon Dam should be used. The action that Congress takes—and it is a gracious action, indeed, and far more important than readily meets the eye—reminds me of a story that I encountered a long time ago.

It is the story of the Emperor Justinian who had planned a great mosque to the glory of his own God. He wanted it to be his work and carefully supervised and directed the assembling of the materials and the construction of this edifice. When completed there was to be a great dedication to which people were to be summoned for miles and miles around. It was planned that the cornerstone should bear the name of Justinian and an unveiling ceremony was arranged.

After years of long and arduous labor the structure was completed and the day for unveiling came. Justinian was in all his glory but when the drapes were snatched away ostensibly to reveal his name he found instead the name of St. Sophia.

Here was an outrage against the dignity and glory of the Emperor and forthwith he ordered that the Empire be scourged to find the perpetrator of this misdeed. At long last they brought into his presence an aged and bedraggled washerwoman as the person who had committed this act. Justinian could scarcely believe his eyes. He fairly shouted at her in his anger and asked, "Are you the perpetrator of this outrage?" In humility she responded, "Yes, sir; as the laboring horses hauled the heavy stone to the site of this edifice I took off the straw in my pallet and held it out to them in the hope that I might have a small part in the building of this mosque."

It is recorded that for this deed the angels came from heaven and erased the name Justinian and substituted the name St. Sophia.

Today the Congress becomes a gracious angel to erase one name and to substitute another—the name of a man who has given of his energy, his talent, his substance, and his riches for the benefit of mankind. He is a humanitarian who clearly deserves the title not only from our people but from people in all the corners of the world. How fitting then that Congress should this day restore his name to a structure which in the language of our old friend, Chairman Taylor, of Colorado, will make him remembered so long as human beings inhabit this planet.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time on this side. I therefore yield back the balance of my time.



Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Indiana, the majority leader [Mr. HALLECK].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there is anything I can personally add to what has already been said with respect to the historic facts that give rise to this bill. The distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], the author of the particular bill before us, and the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FOOTE], the author of a similar bill, have individually made exhaustive studies of the origin and history of the Boulder Canyon project, as well as all the facts with respect to the naming and renaming of the Hoover Dam. And, likewise, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], both of whom testified before the Committee on Public Lands in behalf of this legislation, have made a careful examination of the record in the case.

Each of these gentlemen is able to give you every historic detail, and I should like to commend each of them on the thorough, painstaking, truly objective manner in which they have gone into this subject. Perhaps it is significant, Mr. Chairman, that they represent the far West, the Midwest, and the East. They thus evidence, if you will, that across the entire United States there is sincere desire on the part of the fine people of this great country that such legislation as this be enacted to correct a grave injustice done a truly great man.

We do not propose by this bill to rename what is now called Boulder Dam. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, we simply propose by this bill that it be given its rightful name—the Hoover Dam. By the enactment of this bill we will be restoring a deserved honor to a man who, probably more than any other, contributed to this great engineering project and made it possible.

In 1921 Congress authorized the negotiation of an interstate compact, looking to the construction of this dam, for the purpose of apportioning the waters of the Colorado River system between the upper and lower basin. At that time Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce and was recognized as one of the most outstanding engineers of the world. He was designated as the representative of the Federal Government in the negotiations of the seven States involved in the contemplated compact. Thanks to his technical ability and confidence in his fairness, under his leadership, the Colorado River compact was drafted, ratified by all the States except Arizona, and on December 21, 1923, President Coolidge signed the bill for the construction of the dam in Boulder Canyon or Black Canyon.

In the following March of 1929 Herbert Hoover became President of the United States. He assumed the leadership in bringing this project to completion. On July 3, 1930, he signed the first appropriation bill to enable the construction of the dam to proceed.

And so, Mr. Speaker, while many people had a part in bringing this project into being, as is always true in every such project, President Hoover played a conspicuous part. This was not simply a case of naming a project after a prominent individual who had little or nothing to do with the project itself. This was not simply a case of naming a dam after a President of the United States merely because he was President. This, Mr. Speaker, is a case where a project was named after a President of the United States who made it possible and who, even before he became President, contributed immeasurably to its successful fruition.

On May 27, 1929, one of the most beloved Members of this House, Congressman Ed Taylor, Democrat, of Colorado, introduced House Joint Resolution 81 to name the project the Hoover Dam, "in appreciation of his distinguished services as the official representative of our Government in the negotiation of the Colorado River compact, in recognition of his preeminent ability and international reputation as one of the world's greatest engineers, and as a fitting tribute to our President."

On the suggestion of the then Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Congress took no action on this and other like resolutions. Secretary Wilbur pointed out that Congress had not yet made the appropriation for the proposed dam and that it would be advisable to defer naming it until its construction had been assured. Moreover, a special act of Congress was not necessary to name the dam, in that under the reclamation law the Secretary of the Interior had such authority.

Accordingly, on September 17, 1930, following the enactment of the first appropriation act, Secretary Wilbur issued an order designating the project the Hoover Dam. This was in accordance with many precedents. The Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, the Shoshone Dam in Wyoming, and the Ashurst-Hayden Dam in Arizona had all been named initially by the Secretary of the Interior.

When Secretary of the Interior Wilbur named the Hoover Dam he had clear legal authority to do so, supported by many precedents, and in so doing he was giving recognition to contributions made by the then President which dated back to the days before he became President.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Congress itself approved the name selected by the Secretary of the Interior. In December of 1930, when the Interior Department appropriation bill was before the House, Congressman Ed Taylor, the distinguished Democrat from Colorado, called special attention to the fact that the bill specifically referred to the Hoover Dam. He said:

This is the first time that name has appeared in any bill or official act of Congress. This Interior Department appropriations committee thought that following the precedents of the naming of the Roosevelt Dam during President Roosevelt's administration, and the Wilson Dam during President Wilson's administration, and the Coolidge Dam during his administration, that President Hoover was very justly entitled to the same

distinction, so we unanimously and very gladly wrote into this action those words making the naming of that great dam the Hoover Dam by action of Congress.

The House and Senate concurred in the views expressed by Congressman Taylor. Thus by the act of February 14, 1931, the Congress confirmed the name Hoover Dam. And in the next four succeeding appropriation acts, all of which are cited in the bill before us, Congress referred to the structure as the Hoover Dam. It is worthy of note, and to the great credit of my distinguished friends on the other side of the aisle, that the last of these acts was passed after Mr. Hoover was defeated for reelection to the Presidency and the last four of these acts were passed when my distinguished friends on the other side of the aisle held a majority in this House.

The Democratic Members of Congress rose above partisan considerations. It was not a question whether Mr. Hoover was a Republican or a Democrat. It was not a question whether you agreed or disagreed with his policies. The fact was that he contributed more than any other man to the project. You believed recognition should be given his great work by having his name attached to the outstanding engineering feat he made possible.

Why is it then that, notwithstanding the fact that the designation Hoover Dam was officially made by the Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, pursuant to his clear legal authority under the reclamation laws and established precedents, that notwithstanding the fact that Congress itself on five specific occasions officially confirmed the name, it is necessary for us to take the action proposed by this bill?

Mr. Speaker, we take this action to correct an injustice done not by a Congress or a party, but by an individual. In 1933 when the Bureau of Reclamation prepared a descriptive pamphlet of the dam for distribution at the Chicago Century of Progress where a model was to be displayed, the then Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes sent the proof back to the Commissioner stating that he wanted the dam referred to as "Boulder Dam." He took no official action to change it. He issued no order. He simply told his subordinate that hereafter he was to use the name "Boulder Dam" in referring to the project. And he subsequently complained to the Attorney General, Homer Cummings, that in the pleadings in the case of the United States of America against the State of Arizona the references were to Hoover Dam rather than Boulder Dam. The Attorney General replied that he was not aware that any official action to change the name had been taken, and called attention to the fact that the acts of Congress refer to it as "Hoover Dam" and the contract between the United States and the metropolitan water district referred to it as Hoover Dam. And to this day, insofar as any official departmental action is concerned, the name of the project is Hoover Dam.

This bill will remove the resultant confusion from the personal actions of Secretary Ickes to have the name changed.



It will make it clear that Congress originally intended that the name shall be Hoover Dam and that the Congress stands by its original intent.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hoover is a great and patriotic American. He has ever been willing to serve his country in any capacity his great ability can be used. He holds no bitterness. He does not seek revenge upon those who vilified him. He does not seek glory, public acclaim, or monetary reward. He does not ask that this dam which he made possible be named after him. With that same quiet dignity that he retired from public office, he seeks only to serve the country he loves. When our Democratic President, Mr. Truman, asked him, a former Republican President, to assist in the problem of feeding the devastated countries abroad, Mr. Hoover responded with his characteristic true devotion to country and deep love of humanity.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States will, by the passage of this bill, demonstrate that it has a deep sense of justice. And I venture to say that the present President of the United States will welcome the opportunity to fix his signature to this legislation. I hope that this bill will pass this House by an overwhelming majority, and for it I ask the wholehearted support of Democrats and Republicans alike.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXCISE TAX EXTENSION

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise-tax rates, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise tax rates, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 7. (a) Section 2401 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on furs) is hereby amended by inserting after the words 'chief value' a comma and the following: 'but only if such value is more than three times the value of the next most valuable component material.'

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply in the case of articles sold on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 8. (a) Section 3469 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on transportation of persons) is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence two new sentences to read as follows: 'The tax shall not apply with respect to transportation any part of which is outside the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere, except with respect to any part of such transportation which is from any port or station within the United States, Canada, or Mexico to any other port or station within the United States, Canada, or Mexico. For the purposes of this section, the words "northern portion of the Western Hemisphere" mean the area lying west of the thirtieth meridian west of Greenwich, east of the International Date Line, and north of the equator, but not including any country of South America.'

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to amounts paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of this Act for transportation on or after such first day.

"(c) Effective with respect to tickets sold or issued on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, section 1806 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to stamp tax on passage tickets) is hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD KNUTSON,

DANIEL A. REED,

BERTRAND W. GEARHART,

RICHARD SIMPSON,

R. L. DOUGHTON,

JERE COOPER,

JOHN D. DINGELL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

E. D. MILLIKIN,

ROBERT TAFT,

HUGH BUTLER,

WALTER F. GEORGE,

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise tax rates, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying Conference Report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 2401 of the Internal Revenue Code imposes a tax on the retail sale of "articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, and articles of which such fur is the component material of chief value." The Senate amendment makes the tax apply to "articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, and articles of which such fur is a component material the value of which is greater than three times the value of the component material of chief value without regard to such fur." Under existing law the component material of chief value is the one that exceeds in value at the time of assemblage of the article the value at such time of the next most valuable component material. The only change in existing law and its application made by the Senate amendment is to provide that the component material of chief

value is the one which at the time of assemblage of the article is more than three times the value at such time of the next most valuable component material.

The Senate amendment also provides that the amendment with respect to the fur tax shall take effect on the first day of the first month which begins more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of the act.

The House recedes with clerical amendments.

Amendment No. 2: The Senate amendment excludes from the tax on transportation of persons, amounts paid in the United States for transportation without the United States, effective on the date of the enactment of the act.

The House recedes with an amendment which (1) limits the exclusion to transportation any part of which is outside the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere, as more fully described below; (2) makes the amendment applicable with respect to amounts paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of the act for transportation after such first day; and (3) repeals section 1806 of the Internal Revenue Code, which imposes a stamp tax on passage tickets for transportation by water, sold or issued in the United States, such repeal to be effective with respect to tickets sold or issued on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of the act.

As above stated, the amendment agreed to in conference excludes from the tax amounts paid in the United States for transportation any part of which is outside the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere. However, even in the case of transportation part of which is outside the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere, the tax shall apply to any part of such transportation which is from any port or station within the United States, Canada, or Mexico to any other port or station within the United States, Canada, or Mexico. The term "northern portion of the Western Hemisphere" is defined as the area lying west of the thirtieth meridian west of Greenwich, east of the international date line and north of the Equator, but not including any country of South America. Broadly speaking, the amendment as agreed to in conference exempts from taxation trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific travel and travel to South America, but keeps within the tax travel in or near North America and Central America and the West Indies.

The following examples illustrate the application of the amendment as agreed to in conference:

Example 1: A purchases a ticket in New York for transportation to Lisbon aboard a vessel or aircraft bound from New York to Lisbon, with a stop at Bermuda. No part of the amount paid by A for his ticket is subject to the tax on transportation of persons.

Example 2: If, in the foregoing example, A decides to disembark at Bermuda and not to continue to Lisbon, A is liable for the tax with respect to the amount paid for transportation to Bermuda and, upon presentation of his ticket for refund, the carrier is required to withhold such tax.

Example 3: B, C, and D purchase tickets in New York for transportation aboard a vessel bound from New York to San Francisco via the Panama Canal, with stops at Trinidad and Venezuela. B's ticket entitles him to transportation to Port of Spain, Trinidad; C's ticket is for Asuncion, Venezuela; and D's ticket is for San Francisco. The amount paid by B is subject to tax, since Trinidad is not a country of South America and is within the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere. The amount paid by C is not subject to tax, since Asuncion is located on the island of Nueva Esparta and is included within Venezuela, a country of South America. The amount paid by D is not subject to tax even though the voyage begins at a port within the United States and ends at an-

other port within the United States, since part of the transportation was to Venezuela, a country of South America.

Example 4: E purchases in Chicago a round-trip ticket for transportation by air from Chicago to New York to Newfoundland to London. The amount paid for that part of the transportation between Chicago and New York on both going and return trips is subject to tax. If because of weather or other emergency the aircraft is forced, while on the New York-Newfoundland leg of the journey, to land at Boston, no tax is imposed by reason of such emergency stop.

Example 5: F purchases a ticket in Detroit for transportation from Ottawa to Vancouver to Honolulu to Shanghai. Only the amount paid for transportation from Ottawa to Honolulu is subject to the tax.

HAROLD KNUTSON,  
DANIEL A. REED,  
BERTRAND W. GEARHART,  
RICHARD SIMPSON,  
R. L. DOUGHTON,  
JERE COOPER,  
JOHN D. DINGELL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and other factual information he received from Mr. Don Houseworth, city editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, regarding the maladministration of OPA at St. Joseph, Mo.

#### FURTHER PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago I announced the program for next week. Since that time I have learned that the Committee on Ways and Means is planning to report out a bill dealing with the matter of the import excise tax of 4 cents per pound on copper, which I understand is a matter of considerable urgency. If that bill is reported and a rule is granted thereon we hope to call it up for consideration next week.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor.

#### RESTORING NAME OF HOOVER DAM

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 140) to restore the name of Hoover Dam.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 140, with Mr. HERTER in the chair.

XCH—110

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, House Joint Resolution 140 simply restores the name given to the great dam built in the Black Canyon of Nevada that was given to it at the time of its completion.

I visited the site of this great dam before the ground breaking. To reach it I went through the Black Canyon, and indeed it was black. It is more than 30 miles distant from the Boulder Canyon, and to have changed its name from Hoover Dam to Boulder Dam was, in the least, an error with relationship to the topography of the country.

To restore the name of Hoover Dam by affirmative congressional action will put at rest for all time confusion that has been continuously existing from the time the dam was first built down to the present, and it will give some small recognition to the only living ex-President of the United States, under whose administration as President the dam was dedicated. It must always be borne in mind that he has given freely of his time and his talent to serve his country and the world at large. It should be remembered that he responded to a request of his President, your President, and my President of the United States to give of his time and his valuable experience commencing with the First World War when he served under President Wilson to bring relief to the stricken people of the world. Again under the present administration, and regardless of his own convenience and well-being, he is serving in a similar capacity.

I have read Mr. Hoover's statements made through the press since his return from Europe, but in statements which were made off the record which it was my privilege to hear, he explained the problems he faced much more eloquently than anything I can hope to say.

The matter of the restoration of the name of the dam to that of the only living ex-President, and a great American, could and should have been taken up and passed by this House by unanimous consent.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, while I want to honor Mr. Hoover now as one of the greatest living Americans, I cannot enthuse over this measure before us. I do not want to be misunderstood in my action and my attitude toward this resolution. If I vote for it, I might seem to approve all of Mr. Hoover's relation to this total development, and thus I shall displease many of the people in Arizona, for a reason which I hope to explain later. If I vote against it, as someone has just said, that vote may be taken as showing a lack of proper respect for this great American in the work he has recently been doing, and is now doing.

Let me explain my position. I want to honor ex-President Hoover today. I

feel honor in my heart for him in his present task. I think there is more than one way in which we can express that honor. I am not at all pleased with this particular way of doing it.

Why do we want to honor Mr. Hoover, especially now? He is the only living ex-President; he is an outstanding American; he is the greatest humanitarian of today; he has been properly eulogized; and I cannot add to that, although I would be glad to do so.

As a student at the University of Iowa at Iowa City in 1924 and 1925, I made frequent trips over to the boyhood home of Herbert Hoover some miles east of Iowa City. I know how the people of that community felt toward his home and toward the scene of his childhood, and I have pretty much the same feeling.

I recall, as has been said here so fittingly, that he has served his country in every way in every clime with all of his talents. I recall that he served a starving world after the First World War, and did it in a magnificent fashion. Now, I note that he has, at the request of our President, traveled all over the stricken world, and has come back saying we must save the starving people of the world. That is in keeping with his great heart. He has suggested that several hundred million dollars be appropriated for that purpose. I have proposed to honor this great American by voting for every dollar he has suggested for that purpose.

An adverse vote here today against this bill might be misconstrued as against Mr. Hoover in certain parts of the world. I recognize the possibility of that and want to make very clear that I honor his recent great work and heartily approve it. The best way we can honor Mr. Hoover and let the world know that we stand squarely behind his magnanimous report recently made to the President is to vote the money he has called for to carry out the great program as he has suggested it. That is exactly what I propose to do.

This is not the time nor the place, nor have I the time today if it were fitting, to go back into the dusty past of the last 25 years and point out why my people are so apprehensive about the trend of legal and physical development on the Colorado River. I hope to do that at some future time.

This dam on the Colorado River, the tallest in the world, is the keystone of the physical development and, while strategic, it is not the most important thing after all. The basic law governing the total development in the Colorado River Basin is far more important. Mr. Hoover had a part to play in the writing of such basic law, including the Colorado River treaty, known as the Santa Fe compact, and also subsequent congressional legislation. Because this seven-State treaty—now that it has been emphasized by the physical construction—is more unchanging than the laws of the Medes and Persians, it may be presumed to last a thousand years. If, through improper and unfair interpretation, which is possible, my State shall be adversely affected, the harm will be irreparable. This is a complex but very



vital matter to Arizona which I hope eventually to make clear to the Congress and to the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent from the trend the debate has taken thus far on House Joint Resolution 140 that there is very little I need to say. It is also apparent that this resolution, of which I am proud to be the author, will pass the House of Representatives today with practically no opposition.

We are doing two things today: One, correcting a mistake that was made by Mr. Ickes in 1933, and, two, honoring a great American citizen who is still serving his country with distinction.

There can be no question about the need for the passage of House Joint Resolution 140. Without affirmative congressional action the name of Hoover Dam might be changed again at a later date by some other Secretary of the Interior. I welcome the support of both Republicans and Democrats and I hope there will not be a dissenting voice when the vote on final passage comes this afternoon.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, there are many reasons why I am interested in and favor the passage of this resolution to restore the name of Hoover Dam to the dam on the Colorado River in Black Canyon. In the first place, it would right a great wrong. Herbert Hoover, more than any other American, was responsible for the events that led up to the authorization and construction of this great dam. It was he, while Secretary of Commerce, who arranged for the meeting of representatives of the seven States in the Colorado River Basin and the agreement on the Santa Fe compact that divided the waters of the Colorado River between the four upper and the three lower basin States. After this agreement was signed, he called meetings in each of the States and persuaded the legislatures of all but Arizona to ratify the compact. During those years—1922 to 1924—I served as Lieutenant Governor of Colorado and was, therefore, the presiding officer of the Colorado Senate when the Santa Fe compact was ratified by that body. The upper basin States could not and would not approve the building of this dam until they had been assured through this compact of their share of the waters of the Colorado.

In the summer of 1930, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur dedicated the project with appropriate ceremonies at the site, and formally christened the project "Hoover Dam." The precedent of calling structures after living persons had long been established by the naming of Roosevelt Dam in Arizona for President Theodore Roosevelt, the Wilson Dam in Tennessee after President Woodrow Wilson, and the Coolidge Dam in Arizona after President Calvin Coolidge. The name "Hoover Dam" carried through 3 years of Federal appro-

priation bills and contracts in Congress before it was changed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

My predecessor in this office, Congressman Edward T. Taylor, ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, made this statement in the course of the debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1932:

There is another feature of this section of the bill under consideration that I feel ought not to be passed over in silence.

I refer to the three words in the second line, "the Hoover Dam."

Do you realize that those words just read by the Clerk are making history for thousands of years to come?

This is the first time that name has ever appeared in any bill or official act of Congress. This Interior Department appropriations committee thought that following the precedents of the naming of the Roosevelt Dam during President Roosevelt's administration, and the Wilson Dam during President Wilson's administration, that President Hoover was very justly entitled to the same distinction, so we unanimously and very gladly wrote into this action those words making the naming of that great dam the Hoover Dam by the action of Congress that will be a monument to him for centuries after every other act of his administration, and of this Congress, will have passed into utter oblivion.

In fact, it will be a tribute to him as long as this planet is inhabited by human beings. This committee hopes and believes his administration and entire life will be preeminently worthy of his honor, and that history will approve this action of Congress. If I may, without impropriety, refer to my own personal sentiment in this matter, I will say that when that act was passed I thought that dam should have been given the name of the President; because it was not, on May 27, 1929, I introduced House Joint Resolution 81, as follows:

"House Joint Resolution 81

"Joint resolution naming the Hoover Dam  
"Resolved, etc., That in appreciation of his distinguished services as the official representative of our Government in the negotiation of the Colorado River compact, signed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 24, 1922, and in recognition of his preeminent ability and international reputation as one of the world's greatest engineers, and as a fitting tribute to our President, the highest and greatest dam ever built authorized to be constructed on that river by the act of Congress of December 21, 1923, shall be known and designated on the public records as the Hoover Dam."

It has been my privilege as chairman of the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee of the Public Lands Committee, to preside at the hearings on this bill and to assist it to the floor of this House. President Hoover never asked that this dam, or any other structure, be named after him. In this resolution we merely restore his name to the dam for the construction of which he was so largely responsible, as a matter of justice. He is one of the world's great engineers; he is the only living former President of this Republic of ours; he is a fine, patriotic American, and one of the world's greatest humanitarians. Let us give him this recognition while he still lives.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, we members of the House Committee on Foreign

Affairs have had occasion in the past few days to realize that former President Hoover is still a very important and very effective public servant. His testimony before our committee on the relief needs of the world and on the best ways for us to help in meeting these needs was a great contribution to clear thinking on this problem. Mr. Hoover realizes that we must contribute to the relief of the war-devastated countries in ways that will not impoverish us to a condition where we ourselves become objects of relief. At the same time, he showed his deep humanitarian feelings, his profound desire to help the needy and to help his country respond in wise compassion and intelligent generosity to the pleas of the needy throughout the world.

Today, in restoring his name to Hoover Dam, we are perpetuating our memories of him as an engineer. The world will never forget his humanitarian efforts in relief, which have extended over three decades, and which are still continuing. He has made possible the relief feeding of more people, over a longer period of time, than any other man on this planet. He has been able to do this because he combined a great heart with a keen mind and, with deep spiritual background and broad human sympathies, applied his engineering genius to the logistics of the battle against starvation. We have seen fuzzy thinking and poor planning result in the waste and diversion of millions of dollars contributed by American taxpayers to be expended in the name of relief. We restore an honor to President Hoover today. We will also honor him and benefit ourselves and the world if we give heed to his wise, compassionate counsel in the field wherein he is so able, experienced, and expert—the relief of mass human suffering.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I shall support this legislation with great pride. I find in the life of Herbert Hoover two instances particularly which reflect very favorably upon this great citizen. In fact, it reflects favorably on the American citizenship generally. I remember very well the inauguration ceremonies for Mr. Roosevelt on the steps of the Capitol. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were there. We had just come through a terrific campaign. There were perhaps 150,000 people in front of the Capitol. Even though the people had rejected Mr. Hoover in the election, the acclaim for him on that day was wonderful as he made his final appearance as President of the United States. Immediately after that wonderful acclaim and great cheering for Mr. Hoover, as soon as Mr. Roosevelt stepped before the people they did the same for him. I thought that was a great compliment to the American people. They realized the situation. They had exercised their franchise at the election. They had made a decision. There were the two great men—one passing into political oblivion, as it were, and the other starting the upward climb.

Another incident in the life of Mr. Hoover greatly impressed me. It was just a few months ago and during the



recent serious situations that developed in our food situation. It was then that the President of the United States, Mr. Truman, who was driven to desperation in trying to solve the problem of what was the best thing to do to feed the people of the world, called on Mr. Hoover, who up to that time had not been given very much consideration by the preceding incumbent. That is another instance where the magnanimity and fairness of the American people was reflected by the action of Mr. Truman. He needed the assistance of the most capable person in the country. He asked the former President to help him and the former President responded without any hesitation. This was Americanism at its best. I was very much impressed with the remark made by my distinguished friend from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] when he referred to the home life of Herbert Hoover. I was at his old home in Iowa in the summer of 1928. I was a member of the committee of notification of the Republican convention, whose mission was to notify the Presidential nominee of the Republican Party. Mr. Hoover chose to have this notification ceremony held at his childhood home. He told us there a story and I should like to have time to tell that story. We were in the house where he was brought up as a child. He told us the story, which probably has not been repeated very much. In that campaign he was a candidate against Al Smith. I think they were two as deserving Americans as we have had in modern times: they both had humble beginnings, almost as humble as that of Abraham Lincoln. For instance, take the life of Al Smith, a boy off the sidewalks of New York, and Herbert Hoover, a country boy brought up in the Midwest, left an orphan at an early age.

He told us that before his father was a mechanic, maybe a blacksmith. He showed us where his father operated and the little house in which they lived. There were three children left, a boy and two little girls, all of them small. The mother was a Quaker. She acted as a teacher in that community and kept the little family together until she died. She died when Mr. Hoover was about 8 years old, I think. He told this story in compliment to his own people. He said, in effect, "Our relations came from all over the country, our father's brothers and sisters and our mother's brothers and sisters." After the funeral they came back to the house and they put us three children in a back room while they talked about what they would do with us. I think he said they could hear through the keyhole or the crack in the door what they were talking about. Something had to be done with the children. He said, "To the everlasting compliment of my own people, they were ready to assume the responsibility." He thought because he was a boy none of them would want him; that they would put him aside and take the little girls. He said early in the discussions one of the men spoke up and, in effect, said, "I know most of you folks would prefer to have the little girls, but I want to do my part and I want to take charge of the little boy. I will take that responsibility gladly." Mr. Hoover was proud of that fact, that

someone volunteered immediately in the group to take charge of him, because they thought he would be the greatest care. He said the next day he started out with his hand in the hand of his uncle. The sisters went with some of the other relatives. He went into the great Northwest, into Oregon or into one of the Northwestern States, with his uncle who was a lumberman. From that location he, like many other American boys, worked his way down to one of the great universities of California and graduated from there as an engineer. And then the world got him as a world citizen. A great beginning for Al Smith and a great beginning for Mr. Hoover, and a great end for both of them who were candidates for the Presidency in that campaign. Truly America is the land of the free and the brave. It is the land of opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] has expired.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much of the time of the Committee. This House has more important things to do than to spend time on this resolution. It is evident here today that the members of my party as such are not going to take issue with the majority party on this resolution. They love their country and they place the welfare of their country above partisan politics. Hoover is a great man, as our great former Speaker well said, and I should agree with him. If he is as great in character as our own SAM RAYBURN, who under similar circumstances refused to have a dam named after him, in line with his settled belief that dams should not be named after living men, then I say he would not want it. If we are going to continue to name dams after living men that is one thing, but I believe that Mr. Hoover himself agrees with SAM RAYBURN, because while he was still President a resolution was introduced to name this dam the Hoover Dam and it was never passed, undoubtedly because he dissuaded the members of his party from pursuing the matter further. If we are going to name the dam now officially by action of the Congress there should be no objection to attaching the name "Hoover" to Boulder Dam. No matter what we call this dam officially, it will still be Boulder Dam to all of us from the West. History books show it as Boulder Dam. Literature has been scattered all over the country, and in fact all over the world, calling it Boulder Dam. It will be known as Boulder Dam regardless of what we do here today. Even the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] a while ago could not help calling it Boulder Dam. He finally corrected himself and called it Hoover Dam, in line with his contention that that is its real name. In reading the debates at the time the project was before Congress, I find it was called the Boulder Canyon project. The act itself is named Boulder Canyon Project Act and throughout the years it has been called unofficially Boulder Dam. It is so known. For that reason and because I believe

it is the fair thing to do, I offered in the committee an amendment which I would offer on the floor today if I thought the Republican members of the Public Lands Committee after reflection would agree to the amendment and not oppose it.

The amendment I offered would designate it as the "Hoover-Boulder Dam." I believe that will satisfy everybody and at the same time do honor to this great man—and he is a great man. He would have been a far greater man if while he was President he had been able to do the things which would have averted the great depression that followed his administration. He could not do it, not because he was not an able man, but because of the shortsighted policies of his party. If you are going to criticize anybody for that period you should not criticize Hoover so much as his party.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. FOOTER].

Mr. FOOTER. Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today and say a few words in support of the adoption of this resolution. I do so not only because I am personally in favor of it but because I know the people of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut are in favor of it; indeed, the people of the State of Connecticut are in favor of it. As a matter of fact, at or about the time the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] introduced his bill, I introduced a similar one at the request of several constituents living in New Haven. At the time of the hearing before the Public Lands Committee the gentleman from California introduced a substitute bill which I was very glad to accede to.

When I received this request I went over to the Congressional Library and looked up the record. I fully satisfied myself as to the propriety of this action. I do not believe it is necessary for me here today to go into the history of this great engineering project and the circumstances attending the elimination of the name "Hoover" from it, as the matter has been fully covered by those who preceded me. Feeling that possibly I might be in error on this subject, I knew that I had back in my district in the city of New Haven a man who had been very close to this entire situation.

In the time when this project was considered—yes, even when Mr. Hoover was President—there was as majority leader of this House in 1930-32, as I recall the years, none other than Col. John Q. Tilson, of New Haven, who is known to all the older Members of the House and greatly respected by them. I wrote Colonel Tilson, and I said, "I wish you would let me know how you feel about this matter." I received the following letter from him:

It is gratifying to learn that you are interested and actively cooperating in an effort to restore the rightful name to the great enterprise in the Colorado River. It was during the time of my leadership in the House that this great undertaking was finally agreed upon. Before the matter was finally settled, I made a special trip to Arizona, California, and Nevada in order to

see for myself. I even negotiated the rapids at Black Canyon aboard a crude motorboat during a freshet. I returned thoroughly satisfied that the enterprise should be carried through and gave it my support. I felt humiliated at the changing of the name. Not that such a performance would in anywise lessen the stature of the man who more than anyone else was responsible for this great engineering achievement. However, it is high time that the matter be set right again, and I am pleased that you thus early in your service are giving it your support.

Mr. Chairman, those are the words of John Q. Tilson, a Member of this House for some 25 years and for a time its majority leader.

I trust that the House by unanimous action here today will honor our only living ex-President, who is also a great humanitarian and friend of all mankind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that for part of my time I may speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, may I say in the beginning that I expect to vote for the pending resolution. I went over to a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the other day and heard Mr. Hoover testify with animation and interest on behalf of the undernourished children of the world. That was not surprising to me, because he has answered, I think, every request that has been made of him since he was President, and particularly during the war, that he contribute of his intelligence and his industry to the performance of duties that were helpful not only to the American people, but to the peoples of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I asked to speak a little out of order for part of this time, yet it is not too much out of order. I reiterate my appeal to the Appropriations Committee to provide for the carrying on of the school lunch program the rest of this year, not going into next year because that will take care of itself, and consideration can be given in the next general appropriation bill.

This program will go out on the 31st of March and there will be some 2 or 3 months left that the poor children will not be able to get the benefit of these school lunches. Those who are able to pay will get the benefit, the others will have to stand aside and do without.

I hold in my hand a photograph of a lot of school children in my home town partaking of the school lunch. It would have been complete if the photographer could have had the opportunity to take a photograph of the colored children in another school nearby being furnished the same opportunity that those of the white population were furnished. It shows these happy faces, and all of them you look at are happy. They are seated at school lunch tables partaking of a meal that is nourishing, a meal that helps

those who may be or are apt to be undernourished. It is a program that we should not let die.

I am going to pin this on the board outside the Chamber here with the request that you look at it and I hope that you Members will appeal to the Appropriations Committee to help us carry on this good work. The program is most worthy, and a necessary provision for the welfare of our children.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I am in support of this measure, which would restore the name of Hoover Dam to the dam on the Colorado River in Black Canyon, not as a measure political in nature, for there can be no political implications in righting a wrong which was caused through the actions of one man.

You will recall that on September 17, 1930, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, then Secretary of the Interior, drove the silver spike which inaugurated the actual construction of the project; officially named the dam, "Hoover Dam," and issued an order to the Commissioner of Reclamation so designating it. This action was based on a long line of precedents, and Secretary Wilbur unquestionably had the authority to name the dam, "Hoover Dam." Mr. Hoover had an essential part in making the construction of the dam, so vital to Nevada, possible, and, while Secretary of Commerce in 1922, took part in the formulation of the Colorado River compact, and later as President signed the Boulder Canyon Project Act, which authorized construction of the dam.

Use of the name "Boulder Dam" grew up after Mr. Hoover left office, when the Interior Department avoided the use of the name "Hoover Dam," and substituted the name "Boulder Dam." This action was unwarranted; it was against custom previously adhered to when such other dams had been formally christened, such as Roosevelt Dam, Coolidge Dam, Wilson Dam, and others.

I am pleased that the leadership of both parties have taken the stand they have on this measure, keeping politics out of the consideration of this bill, and considering the measure on its merits, of restoring justice and established practice of honor to Mr. Hoover, who was not only at one time our President, took part in bringing the construction of the dam into actuality, but also in recognition of his great service as a private citizen to his Nation at the call of President Truman.

Mr. Chairman, my State is probably more affected by any name change than any other State, since literature of all kinds which makes reference to the location of the dam, has used the term "Boulder Dam." The dam is one of the most famed attractions in southern Nevada, yet by recognizing the name of the dam again as "Hoover Dam," by which it was officially designated, the dam is not changed, nor its location or attraction. It is still and will remain

one of the greatest engineering feats in the West, whose benefits to the West are incalculable.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this 5 minutes to discuss the resolution before this body. I am very much surprised to learn that there is anybody opposed to honoring our former President, Mr. Hoover, in naming this dam after him, changing it from the present name of Boulder Dam to Hoover Dam. To me, I think this is something that the American people owe from time to time to those who have given so much to our country.

I can remember back when the people of Los Angeles County looked forward to the completion of this great project, and since then every person, in all walks of life, has received great benefits from the construction of this dam. Mr. Hoover is responsible that the undertaking was brought about and completed and put into operation. We should stop and think for a few moments of the great benefits that our Nation received from electric energy in the war we have just won, which was brought about by the construction of this dam. It was due to Herbert Hoover's foresight, and certainly we can pay tribute to him by changing it back to its rightful name as proposed by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON]. It should have been left as it was named in the first place.

I am not one of those who believe that we should wait until a person dies to have something named for him or given to him. I can remember just a few weeks ago that the Democrats on my right purchased a Cadillac automobile and gave it to our former Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN]. We did not wait until he passed on and then give him an automobile, to ride in to go to hell or heaven or wherever he was going. We gave it to him now.

I feel that as Americans, if we are going to be Americans, we should honor our people while they are on earth. I have been called practically everything in my lifetime, so I am accustomed to most of the names, but if somebody is going to wait until I die and then name something after me, I am telling them now to just not do that kind of thing, because I do not believe in it. I think we should honor and respect the people who have done great deeds, such as Herbert Hoover has done in his lifetime, so that they can enjoy it and appreciate what the American people think of their work. I have not always agreed with Herbert Hoover's program or what he has stood for, but he is one of our greatest living Americans. The President of the United States, Mr. Truman, has time and again called upon Herbert Hoover to go and do a job. There were plenty of Democrats available if we could have gotten them or if we could have found the right one. At the age of 70, Herbert Hoover time and again has gone out and done a job that would tax the strength of a much younger man.

We should not have a dissenting vote on this resolution when it is voted on



today; not a dissenting vote should we have, if we believe in paying great Americans the honor that is due them. I urge that everybody in this House vote for this resolution.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time under my control to my very gallant and illustrious friend and chairman the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was tremendously amazed and somewhat confused at the attitude of the gentleman from Arizona. I remember a year ago an occasion when he brought some constituents before the old Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. They wanted to have a dam built and name it after some prominent person out there. He very definitely told the committee that he intended to carry that program on in the construction of irrigation and reclamation projects, and he intended to do that in other States. That was to be the policy. It was then that I reminded him not to go so far afield, that I remembered that Boulder Dam was at one time called Hoover Dam.

Today I am very happy at what this House is going to do. I am very happy at the attitude of the rank and file of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle. Herbert Hoover has always been an ideal of mine. I have followed his career closely and have read about him whenever I could. I love him for what he is and has done. But the building of Hoover Dam and his great humanitarian work for the world have not been his outstanding achievements. In my opinion, the greatest characteristic of his life, that shows his true worth and his true greatness, is that through the years when his character was being assassinated, when he was being belittled and humiliated and besmirched, Herbert Hoover never showed any sign of resentment or bitterness. He went his way doing the work he believed was his to do. If men in public life generally followed that attitude, this whole world would be better today. Herbert Hoover served around the world for many years and never asked for anything, never even took a dollar pay. I hope God will spare him for many years that the world may have his wise counsel.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman—

If with pleasure you are viewing  
Any work a man is doing,  
If you like him or you love him,  
Tell him now.

Don't withhold your approbation  
'Til the priest makes his oration  
And he lies with snowy lilies  
On his brow.

For no matter how you shout it,  
He'll not know about it,  
For he cannot read his tombstone  
When he's dead.

Mr. Chairman, I like what some of my Democratic brethren have been saying about the renaming of this dam. I like it because of the fine attitude displayed.

They rise above their partisanship and pay tribute to a great man. It is most pleasing for this Congress that we pause at times to pay tribute to great men irrespective of party.

As was pointed out by the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], Herbert Hoover has been called upon not only by the citizens and organizations of this country but by the present President of the United States to render the services to humanity for which he is best equipped.

During the time he was President, I understand, Herbert Hoover never accepted a penny of his salary. As a matter of fact, he never accepted compensation for any of his public service. He was not the richest man to occupy the White House. It is true that he is a man of wealth, but in any event he never personally profited 1 cent from any public service that he rendered. He had a summer camp here in Virginia, which I believe was known as Camp Rapidan. He gave that to the United States Government after he retired from the Presidency.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield gladly.

Mr. RANKIN. No intelligent man has ever accused Herbert Hoover of being tainted with un-Americanism.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is 100 percent right.

When Mr. Hoover left the White House he provided a place in Stanford University for his official papers, not at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States, which he paid for out of his own pocket. He is that kind of man. He is not a man who has a flair for publicity or a flair for propaganda about himself. He has never had a staff of publicity agents promoting him. Perhaps he should have had. In any event, we are beginning now to appreciate his great service as President of the United States. I trust we will honor more public servants in this way.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I am tremendously pleased that the Congress is prepared today to honor a man whom the whole world esteems and respects. On August 2 of last year I put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a chronological statement of the events which led up to the changing of the name of this dam. It was my intention upon returning to this session of the Congress to introduce a resolution, such as the one introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], upon which we vote today. I believe that was the intention of more than one Member of the House of Representatives. So, today, all of us are pleased to support this resolution, which apparently will pass this House by a very large majority. When we honor Herbert Hoover we honor a man who richly deserves anything which the United States of America may be able to bestow upon him in the way of honor.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, nothing that I can say will add to what has been said about Mr. Hoover.

As you all know, he is probably the outstanding humanitarian in the whole world. I have always felt that his work along humanitarian lines is a reflection of his experience as a boy when he was well treated by relatives and friends. He also expressed his gratitude to his university, Stanford University. He gave them a great deal of money to build a large memorial library. There in that library is one of the finest collections of books on war and peace in the entire United States.

One thing that I think has not been mentioned today illustrates what a practical man Mr. Hoover is. When this great dam was under consideration and under construction, it was through his business ability and foresight that commitments were made for the purchase of the water from this great river, which would repay the American taxpayer every dollar put into it, plus interest. All of those dollars are coming from California water users and California water districts.

I do not think it is inappropriate at this time, in honoring Mr. Hoover, to mention one or two people, Californians, who had a great deal to do with the development and construction of the great Hoover Dam. I believe the Reclamation Commissioner was Professor Mead, formerly with the University of California, and the lake behind the dam is known as Mead Lake. Two distinguished men in Congress devoted a great many years of tireless effort to bringing about the consummation of this great project. Senator Hiram W. Johnson presented a bill in the Senate and Congressman Phil Swing, who was in this House a great many years, presented a bill in the House. Those two men worked incessantly for years, trying to explain the need for this dam and get the Congress to understand its necessity. They finally succeeded in getting the Congress to understand this project and the project was built. Senator Johnson has gone to the great beyond. Mr. Swing is still alive. He is here frequently. I want the RECORD to show that in honoring Mr. Hoover and correcting an injustice that was done to him in calling Hoover Dam "Boulder Dam" we are also thinking of those two other great Californians, Hiram W. Johnson and Phil Swing, who had such a great part in bringing about the consummation of this great project.

The bill providing for the construction of this great conservation project is called the Swing-Johnson bill, in honor of these two great men. We owe them our undying gratitude for their statesmanship in piloting through Congress this important legislation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. I wish to state that I was a Member of Congress during the time Mr. Swing was a Member and I remember the great service rendered and the efforts put forth by him. I know he devoted 2 or 3 years' time and finally succeeded in bringing about the construction of the Boulder Dam, which I

am pleased to know will be named Hoover Dam.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I hope there will not be a single dissenting vote on the passage of this resolution. It seems to me, if you want to be fair and just, you will have to vote for this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has expired.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to see this legislation on the floor. I think it is long past due. No one has ever been able to determine just why the name of this dam was ever changed. We have an opportunity today to rectify a great wrong that was done, and it is to the credit of this House that this measure will be passed without opposition.

We are today recognizing the part that Mr. Hoover played in making this dam possible. It has always been conceded that he was the moving spirit in this stupendous undertaking. It took the skill and technical knowledge of an outstanding engineer like Mr. Hoover to suggest such a project, and it is only fitting that this great dam should bear his name.

It gives me great pleasure today to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to this preeminent American not alone for his part in this enterprise but also for his contribution to society and civilization throughout the world. I introduced him some years ago at a meeting in Colorado as America's foremost citizen, and no one now disputes that he occupies that position.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY].

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, let it be understood from the beginning that I intend to give my most hearty support to this measure, so do not misunderstand me in the statement I am about to make.

I have never favored personalizing public improvements. Each toiler who worked there was entitled to the same credit as a builder. I do not believe in personalizing principle or activity. I believe that Mr. Hoover in his humility would be the last person to ask that this great achievement be named for him. However, it was named for him from the beginning. There is no change. He deserves it.

The gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] spoke of two or three others in his remarks. I think one of the outstanding things in Mr. Hoover's administration was his wisdom in the appointment of persons to public positions. I am thinking of his wisdom in the appointment of his Postmaster General, Hon. Walter F. Brown, a man who acted in a political position in the Cabinet without going across the country in order to promote partisan advantage; a man who was on the job as a Cabinet member; a man who had more on the shelf and less on the display counter than any Postmaster General this country has ever had. Postmaster General Walter F. Brown did the work of a cabinet member without making a fuss about it.

Another reason for honoring the man, or any ex-President today is perhaps the fact that so many would-be writers after a President is gone, as the gentleman on the other side of the aisle mentioned, are given to libeling our Presidents. They libel them after they are gone and have no opportunity to defend themselves—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, Warren Harding—most of our Presidents have been libeled after they were gone and not here to defend themselves. Their executors cannot sue for libel. The libeler to that extent is immune. I understand Mr. Coolidge was the only ex-President who has not been libeled by these mental sadists.

Mr. BENDER. Will my able colleague yield?

Mr. RAMEY. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. The statement of my good friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY] is most welcome not only because of the tribute paid to President Hoover but also because of his gracious remarks regarding a great Ohioan, Walter F. Brown. I well remember as a boy my great admiration for Mr. Brown when he was leading the Progressives of 1912 in the Theodore Roosevelt campaign.

Mr. RAMEY. I thank the gentleman for his gracious tribute to the great Ohioan, the great American, that man who has worked so much and talked so seldom, the Honorable Walter F. Brown.

On February 12 at the city of Toledo on the occasion of the Lincoln Day banquet at the Commodore Perry Hotel Walter F. Brown was the guest of honor.

At the request of Hon. Harry N. Hansen he was presented to his home people by Hon. Frank A. Wiley, the presiding judge of the municipal court of Toledo. The demonstration of our citizens not only in standing applause but in their love for this genuine man was the most outstanding we had ever witnessed.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That the name of Hoover Dam is hereby restored to the dam on the Colorado River in Black Canyon constructed under the authority of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), and referred to as Hoover Dam in the act approved February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1146); in the act approved April 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 118); in the act approved July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 535); in the act approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 717); and in the act approved February 17, 1933 (47 Stat. 845). Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such dam is designated or referred to under the name of Boulder Dam shall be held to refer to such dam under and by the name of Hoover Dam.*

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HERTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 140, to restore the name of Hoover Dam, pursuant to House Resolution 132, he reported the same back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ANGELL, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

#### THE LATE HON. JOHN J. COCHRAN

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce the death of John J. Cochran, a former Member of this body. It was my privilege to be associated with him as his secretary for many years. I came to know him as a son would know his father, and his passing is a great personal loss to me.

Crippling illness caused the voluntary retirement of Mr. Cochran in January. He was one of the most outstanding men ever to serve in this House. Measured by any yardstick, he was great. Some men have had great moral courage, some great physical courage, some great hearts, and some great minds. Jack Cochran had all of them. It is not often that a man in public life so conducts himself that even those whose cherished plans or schemes he had to oppose respected and loved him. If Jack Cochran had a real enemy no one ever heard of him. A few years ago, when physical adversity overtook him, Republicans, as well as Democrats, bowed their heads in sorrow. From the White House to the poorest home in his beloved Thirteenth District prayers went up for the restoration of his health. Those prayers were answered. Overcoming perhaps the greatest physical handicaps, he carried on his work here from a wheel chair. In this well he served as an inspiration to everyone with whom he came in contact.

Thousands, through the years, went to him with their problems. Some perhaps belonged to a group with powerful influence, others perhaps important in one way or another, or perhaps it would be the mother of a boy who had not been heard from since he followed the colors into some bomb-racked danger spot in the war. Perhaps it would be a poor colored man or some old woman, doubtful about their rights under the old-age assistance or social-security plan. Per-



haps to their neighbors they were just a nobody, but great body or nobody, when they knocked at Jack Cochran's door they did not knock in vain. When they knocked he did not ask whether they lived in his district. He did not ask what ticket they voted or intended to vote. He did not ask their color, creed, or calling. He only asked, "What can I do for you?" That was his philosophy, help thy fellow man.

I know the Members of this House join me in mourning the death of this great statesman and expressing heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in all the long line of able men who have served in this House from his native State, none has served more conscientiously, courageously, and capably than Jack Cochran. And none has enjoyed to a larger extent the confidence and affectionate regard of his colleagues on this floor.

Few Members of the Congress have exerted so wide an influence or have left their impress so indelibly on national legislation. He had the advantage of a long and privileged apprenticeship under such men as Stone and Hawes and came to the House a veteran in legislative experience and parliamentary procedure. He was early recognized as one of the effective Members of the House and his grasp of public questions, his sound judgment, his high sense of responsibility and his personal popularity soon established him as one of the substantial Members to be consulted when important decisions were to be made.

He had an indefatigable capacity for hard work, a genius for getting things done, and a passion for economy and business efficiency. It would be difficult to estimate the amounts he saved the taxpayers of the Nation in the 22 years of his service here, especially during his chairmanships of the Committee on Accounts and the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Unquestionably it would aggregate millions of dollars. No bill to pay a claim against the Government was ever called up in the committee or the House without his personal scrutiny and without being stripped of every dollar not fully warranted by the law and the circumstances.

He never hesitated to say "No." He stood foursquare and voted against both friends and constituents when convinced of the merit of his position. His disinterested devotion to his convictions was never better demonstrated than in his vote on the reapportionment of congressional districts. I remember his saying here on the floor: "No Member of this body could be more vitally affected by reapportionment than I will be. When it becomes effective my service here will terminate." The effect was to throw him into a district with six to eight thousand majority against him. But to the astonishment of the State—and I think of Jack himself—the district, with an overwhelming majority against him, returned him to Congress and continued to return him to Congress until his retirement last December. He could again have been elected to Congress had not his high sense of duty intervened. All that was necessary was for him to announce his

candidacy and he would have been returned as a Member of the Eightieth Congress. But feeling that his health would not permit him to devote to the office the energy and labor he thought the position demanded, he declined to become a candidate. In both instances he met the test with an unselfish fortitude that was characteristic of his entire public service.

Jack Cochran was fundamentally a liberal. He sympathized with the underdog. He was a progressive and a Democrat in every sense of the word and was the key figure in many a congressional battle for economic and social reform. I remember hearing him enunciate his political philosophy during his hectic campaign for the United States Senate—in which he came within a few thousands of votes of victory—"the Government is not an end in itself but a means to an end, an instrumentality for achieving social justice. The Government is made for the people—not the people for the Government." Or, as he expressed it a little more tersely in the language of the street, "Help the other fellow. Give the other guy a break." With that mission in life, Jack Cochran spent the vital years of his life doing things for other people. He never wanted anything here in the House, or the party or the organization, for himself. He was always working to get it for his friends. He was a living exemplar and practitioner of the Golden Rule, and I want to here make acknowledgment of countless kindnesses which I have never been able to repay—and which I now can never repay.

When Jack Cochran relinquished his seat in this body he did not relinquish his place in the hearts of his friends. And he can never relinquish his place in the esteem and affection and admiration of his colleagues who have had the privilege of association with him here through these eventful years of his service to his State and his country.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, like all who knew Jack Cochran, I was saddened a few minutes ago when I heard of his passing. I have served in this House, I guess, with 2,000 men and women since I first came here. Jack Cochran was probably the best Congressman I have ever served with. He knew more about more things that came before the House of Representatives than any other man I have ever known, with the possible exception of James R. Mann, of Illinois, who was the minority leader of this House at one time since I came here.

Jack Cochran was a gentle soul; he was a noble, good man; he was one of those who gave love and attracted it from other people. You were not just Jack Cochran's friend. You had a deep devotion for him—those who were associated with him as closely as I was.

With his constituents and those others who knew and loved him, I shall miss him terribly and always.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL].

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to serve a district in St.

Louis immediately adjoining that of the late beloved John Cochran. I know how he was loved by all of St. Louis. I came to Congress on the same day the late John Cochran retired from the Congress, and, though he was of different political faith than myself, I can honestly state that the highest aspiration I could have in this Congress is in some small way to endeavor to emulate the pattern of true public service which he always rendered.

St. Louis has lost a devoted and beloved son, and the Nation suffers an irreparable loss of a distinguished public servant.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of our late beloved friend, John Cochran, grieves each and every one of us who knew him, and particularly those of us who served with him. John Cochran was a true friend. Toward those that he entertained friendship it meant what real friendship stands for: loyalty, and fidelity to his friends.

I agree with our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] that John Cochran was the most outstanding Member of Congress that I have served with, and our friend, the gentleman from Texas, has served in this body many more years than have I. Over and above that, he was one of the most courageous men that I have ever met. Those of us who served with him can see him now in the well in his chair, with both of his legs amputated. We know the serious condition he suffered prior to the surgical operation that resulted in the amputation of his limbs. He had a bad heart condition. His life was despaired of for a long period of time. We all know of the indomitable courage of Jack Cochran. Jack Cochran was a religious man. He had that refined, direct contact that each of us understood and appreciated and evaluated in its proper light. But, he was truly a religious man, a man of deep religious convictions, and a man who by every action and expression showed the influence of the deep religious convictions he entertained.

His passing is an irreparable loss, not only to St. Louis and the State of Missouri, but to the Nation as a whole, and especially to those of us who had the privilege of knowing John Cochran. He leaves a memory that will always remain with each and every one of us.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SUNDSTROM].

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme regret that I just learned of the death of our friend and former colleague, the Honorable John J. Cochran. I had the pleasure to serve as the ranking minority member on the Committee on Accounts with Jack Cochran. As chairman of that committee he always showed fairness to the minority. He was a man of integrity and a man who kept his word. Despite all his physical handicaps, he had cheerfulness and abounding energy, and even in later years when he was handicapped he carried on diligently and courageously.

To his family I know I express the views of all of us when I extend our sincere sympathies.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, for 2 and 20 years I served in this House with Jack Cochran. We both entered the Sixty-ninth Congress. Through the years, he and his wife and Mrs. Whittington and I were close personal friends. For years we served together on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. He attended all committee hearings, and he was not satisfied until he mastered all bills reported by the committee. He had had previous experience as a clerk to a distinguished Senator and as a clerk to an able Representative. He was thoroughly familiar with the executive departments of the Government. I never knew a more efficient Member of Congress or a more capable member of a committee. If there is one assignment where Members come to know one another better and where Members can take the true measure of other Members better, it is when they are members of the same committee.

Jack Cochran was jealous of the interests of the district he represented and faithful in promoting the progress of the people who sent him to the House. At the same time he recognized his responsibility to the Nation and was faithful in the discharge of his obligations to the country. He watched the Private and the Consent Calendars, as well as the other calendars of the House. He saved the Federal Treasury millions and millions of dollars. I often called my devoted friend the watchdog of the Federal Treasury.

Jack Cochran possessed all of the qualifications of a faithful public servant. He was industrious. In his latter years he was physically handicapped, but he was still the indefatigable worker that he was when he entered Congress. I have often marveled at both his industry and accomplishments, handicapped physically as he was in his last years. He was not only familiar with legislation pending before the committees on which he served, but he was probably more familiar with general pending legislation than any other Member of the body. I never knew a more industrious man.

Jack Cochran was courageous, but he was fair. He was willing to hear both sides of any question, but he had the courage of his convictions. Once convinced, he was as immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar.

He was a patriot. He was proud of the city of St. Louis and the district that he represented. He was an American first, and he was a patriot always. He knew that his own district could not prosper unless his country prospered. He had the national outlook, and he rendered service to the entire country.

The friendships formed in this body where Members are measured at their true worth, are enduring. Jack Cochran was a true and loyal friend. He knew that the best way to have friends was to be a friend. No man was ever more devoted to his friends than Jack Cochran.

Our departed colleague was loyal to every friend and faithful to every trust.

The country needs the services of men like Jack Cochran. The House can ill afford to lose such Members as he. I gladly join in paying deserved tribute to his memory.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to this House as a Republican Member and saw and heard John Cochran in action I was distressed not a little bit as he was a hard-hitting partisan. I thought he was quite vehement at times.

I also became acquainted with a former Member of this House, Albert Carter, who incidentally has been ill for over a year. Al Carter and Jack Cochran would meet in the lobby, and I never heard two men go after each other as they did. I thought they meant it. I was very much concerned that they would come to blows. Then I discovered the true character of Al Carter and Jack Cochran. They were fine friends. Even though they disagreed violently on issues on the floor of the House they were good friends, and they had a deep and abiding affection for each other. They knew what good friendship meant.

I share the views of those who have spoken before. I believe it is most fitting that today, while we are commenting on another great American, Herbert Hoover, we should pay tribute to a great Democrat, a man who served his district and country well.

I saw Jack Cochran on a number of occasions when he was in the hospital. Jack Cochran lived a strenuous life. As the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] said, I never knew a more diligent, painstaking, and conscientious member of the Committee on Expenditures. We will miss him.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the life and character of John J. Cochran.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened at the announcement just made to the House by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] of the death of our beloved former colleague, the Honorable John J. Cochran, of St. Louis.

It seems only a short time ago that many of us took the floor to pay tribute to Jack Cochran's long years of tireless service in this body as he announced to his people back home that he would not be a candidate for reelection in November of 1946. We were saddened then at the thought of losing the company of this great man, but we who knew him so well hoped that he would have many years of rest and comfort as a reward for his labors in behalf of his district, city, State, and Nation.

The news today, therefore, brings us much sorrow. We extend to his former constituents our deepest sympathy in their loss of a sincere and courageous

champion. I know that in every home in the sections of St. Louis which were fortunate enough to be included in Jack Cochran's district there will be genuine mourning over his passing. There will be tears in the eyes of countless numbers all through the city of St. Louis, because everywhere Jack Cochran was known there was that personal touch that brought him close to every individual.

I represent a district in Illinois across the Mississippi River from our former colleague's constituency—close enough to have been an observer through the years of Jack Cochran's work in Congress and to have observed the high regard in which he was held by the people of St. Louis—Republicans as well as the members of his own Democratic Party. So universally recognized were Jack Cochran's numerous achievements that on many occasions he was left unopposed on election day. There may have been political trends that would have threatened the security in office of other candidates, but in November the trend in North St. Louis was always toward Jack Cochran.

I particularly have always been a staunch admirer of our departed colleague. I have known him personally since March 1933, when I came to Capitol Hill as a secretary. Jack Cochran also first came to Capitol Hill as a secretary. In time he became a Member in his own right, and everyone here—and everyone throughout the length and breadth of this land—knows the splendid record he compiled as a Member.

Those of us who are Members of Congress today after having first served an apprenticeship as a congressional secretary, always looked to Jack Cochran as our patron. When in our freshmen years we encountered difficult problems, Jack Cochran was the man we turned to for advice and counsel. This he freely gave. He set an example in his own conduct of official duties that when followed by others always meant better service to the Nation. His judgment was sound—he was tireless in his efforts and he thought always in terms of what he believed to be best in the Nation's interest.

The best tribute we can pay to Jack Cochran is to pledge to his memory that we as servants of the people will try to be, at all times, the same kind of a Congressman Jack Cochran was during his 22 years in the House of Representatives.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked, although not surprised, to learn of the death of our former distinguished colleague, Hon. John J. Cochran, of Missouri.

I had known Mr. Cochran since I came to Washington in 1933. I soon learned that he was one of the hardest workers, if not the hardest worker, in the House of Representatives. I was amazed to watch him on the floor day in and day out as he discussed all kinds of legislation as only an expert could discuss it. I still do not know how he found the time to study and comprehend every bill that was considered by the House while he was a member.

After my election to the House, I served with him on the Committee on



Expenditures in Executive Departments until his retirement.

Jack Cochran was severely handicapped by the loss of both legs and an ailing heart during the last few years of his service in the House. Most of us would have stayed away from our committee work under similar circumstances, but not Jack Cochran. He would sit for hours at a time in committee hearings and or conference committees without complaint. He had a keen conception of legislation.

Although he fought with great tenacity for the principles for which he stood, when he saw that he could not gain his point, he was a ready compromiser. He was tolerant of the views of those who opposed his position.

Jack Cochran not only was a statesman in the truest sense of the word, but was also a most able advocate for the rights of his constituency. In all probability he personally handled more complaints for his constituents with executive departments of the Federal Government than any other two Members of the House.

His courage, although he was seriously physically handicapped, will always be an inspiration to me and to those who served with him. Our Nation can ill afford to lose men like Jack Cochran. May his spirit rest in peace.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago my colleague, Mr. FRANK KARSTEN, announced the death of his former boss, Jack Cochran. Many Members of this House, who were formerly associated with him, I know, are saddened to learn of his passing. I was privileged, Mr. Speaker, and honored, to serve on two important committees with Jack Cochran. He had a great knowledge of various important bills which passed the Congress through the years, and he served his country, on the whole, as a great American. Mr. Cochran and I were members of the House Accounts Committee and I well remember the many times he called attention of the membership of the House to the manner money was being spent, unnecessarily, by some of our investigating committees. He was against such expenditures because he was for economy. He talked economy year after year, and was voted down time and time again by both sides of the aisle, when, to my way of thinking, he was right. I considered Jack Cochran my friend. I valued his knowledge and sincerity. This Nation has lost a great legislator and a fine American. My deepest sympathy is extended to his family.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the announcement of the death of Hon. John J. Cochran, of Missouri, which occurred about noon today at his home in St. Louis, brings a deep sense of sorrow and sadness to all of us who knew him while a Member of this body.

During the 20 years of service in this body, no district or State had a more industrious, able, faithful, or effective Representative than the district and State which he represented. Mr. Cochran enjoyed the well-earned reputation

of being one of the hardest-working, best-informed Members of Congress; and while a hard fighter for the things he believed in, and likewise against the things he believed to be wrong, he at all times enjoyed the confidence and respect of his colleagues, irrespective of which side of the aisle they occupied.

Personally, I keenly feel the loss I have sustained in the passing of our friend. Jack Cochran was never too busy to help or advise a friend. When I became a new Member of this body at the opening of the Seventy-fourth Congress, I soon learned to rely upon the advice and counsel of Mr. Cochran, who was always ready and willing to help a new Member. Our friend was truly a man who loved his fellow man, and he never faltered in his efforts to bring the light of a better day to his fellow man, high or low, rich or poor.

I join with his many friends in extending sympathy to his family and relatives during these sad days and hours, and, in a final salute, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, our true friend, Jack Cochran, has answered his last roll call. Announcement of his passing was a shock to many of us, and his death means a great loss to his State and to the Nation.

To those of us who were privileged to know him, he was a friend and counselor. He was most unselfish in his efforts to help all who sought his assistance. He was an indefatigable public servant and yielded to no man in his patriotic devotion to his public duties. He was fearless in espousing causes which he considered just. He would not compromise his principles for political expediency.

Jack Cochran was a real man. He was a God-fearing man, and our Nation is better because he lived.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, few Members have left this body since I became a Member of it who have been as greatly missed as Jack Cochran has. As the gentleman from Texas, Speaker RAYBURN, has just said, few if any Members have ever been his equal during the history of this country. Few Members were as loved as Jack was by his colleagues, which attitude was thoroughly reciprocated by him.

By the same token the passing of few former Members would cause as much deep heartfelt regret as does his going. I know that every Member who served with him heartily joins his successor in his expression of regret and bereavement and in conveying this regret and our sympathy to the bereaved ones. Just as the House can ill afford to lose such illustrious Members, just as his congressional district, fortunate though it was to have available such an able and experienced successor, could ill afford to lose his service in the House, his district, the city of St. Louis, the State of Missouri, and the world can ill afford to lose such a lovable, able, and distinguished citizen. However, all of these are better because of his residence in them, just as we whose privilege it was to serve with him here are better because of having known him.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'KONSKI (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include excerpts in each.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the case against the admirals.

#### COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 120 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct an inspection of the Veterans' Administration with a particular view to determining the efficiency of the administration and operation of Veterans' Administration installations.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), as soon as practicable during the present Congress, the results of its inspection, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such records, documents, and papers, to administer oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 120, which has been reported by the Committee on Rules, is a resolution authorizing the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting either in whole committee or by subcommittee, to conduct an inspection of the Veterans' Administration and its various facilities during the life of the present Congress. At the time this resolution was brought before the Committee on Rules there was concern expressed as to whether the adoption of the resolution, and the inspection authorized thereunder, would reflect upon General Bradley or the Veterans' Administration.

The Committee on Rules was assured by the various members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs that the introduction of this resolution in no way was to be considered as a reflection upon the services, ability, or patriotism of Gen. Omar Bradley, whom we all recognize has done exceptionally able work in behalf of the veterans of this and other wars.

The resolution was not reported unanimously. There were some objections to reporting it. However, the majority of the committee, feeling that, after all,

the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is charged with the responsibility of bringing to the floor of the Congress all legislation on veterans' affairs, which legislation will have a great effect upon the lives and happiness of no only our veterans but of their families, that the committee should have every opportunity to learn everything possible about the way the Veterans' Administration functions and is being conducted.

Certainly, the Congress of the United States has two great responsibilities: First, it is the duty of the Congress to legislate; second, it is the duty of the Congress to investigate. I personally feel very strongly that every committee of Congress should have the opportunity to obtain all possible information, from any and every source, on the subject over which it has legislative jurisdiction. In fact, the Legislative Reorganization Act so provides. I am convinced that it would be virtually impossible for the members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to bring to the floor of the House well-considered, well-tempered, and well-seasoned legislation for the benefit of the veterans of our various wars, and at the same time properly protect the interest of the general taxpaying public, without having the authority this resolution confers.

If you will notice the wording of this resolution, you will see that the committee is not empowered to "investigate" the Veterans' Administration, but instead to "inspect" it and its various facilities.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate that the wording is "inspection" and not "investigation." If that is true, why is it necessary for the committee to have the power of subpoena and to sit anywhere and everywhere throughout the United States?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. To answer the gentleman, it is my honest opinion that the committee will never be called upon to use its power of subpoena, but when you give a committee authority to inspect, it certainly should have authority to subpoena and bring in, if necessary, any of the records or any of the equipment that it may want to inspect. We have a grave responsibility to those who bore the brunt of battle in the hour of the Nation's peril. It is the responsibility of this Congress, representing the people of the United States, to make certain that the affairs of the great Veterans' Administration are being carried on as we, the Congress, and the people want them carried on.

I have great respect for General Bradley, yet I am convinced that General Bradley, being only human, cannot possibly know of everything that is going on within the Veterans' Administration. Perhaps there are things there that we and he would change if we and he knew about them. Certainly, unless the members of this committee see and know for themselves how the work of the Veterans' Administration is carried on, they are not in a good position to even understand what General Bradley may be talking about when he comes before them asking for additional legislation, additional au-

thority, additional facilities, or additional equipment needed to care for our veterans.

I say to you it is just common sense that we, as the Congress, authorize the committee which we have named to represent us on matters pertaining to veterans' legislation to go out into the field and to see for themselves how the Veterans' Administration is functioning, so that when they take the floor of the House in support of or in opposition to legislation which may come before us, that they can tell us that they know whereof they speak from their own personal knowledge and observation.

So I am hopeful that this legislation, just as the sensible thing to do, will be adopted. I know of no reason why it should not be adopted. I know of many reasons, and I have given you a number of them, why it should be adopted.

Again I want to assure you that this resolution is not here today to reflect in any way upon Gen. Omar Bradley or upon any other individual. May I remind you that time is fleeting. Just a moment ago we received word of the passing of one of our old colleagues, General Bradley may not be with us always. He may not be the head of this great Veterans' Administration in the months and years ahead. Administrative heads may change, but the Congress of the United States goes on and on and has a responsibility, not only to the people whose money it spends, some seven billion dollars a year in the conduct of the Veterans' Administration, but also a deep and grave responsibility to the men we are attempting to care for—the veterans of the last World War and of our other wars.

So I am hoping that this resolution will be adopted.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that the mere presence of a congressional committee in a hospital will be of benefit to all the patients?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It will certainly demonstrate to the veterans that the Congress of the United States is at least sufficiently interested in their welfare to send representatives of the Congress around to visit them, to find out how their affairs are being handled, and whether they are being taken care of as we desire.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct, and I am glad to hear what he said about General Bradley.

I reiterate that so far as every individual member of this committee is concerned this resolution is not directed at General Bradley. If it were I believe the entire committee would fight it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure that is correct. I believe I can also assure the membership that this is not a partisan resolution in any degree.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman knows that none of the organized vet-

erans is against the resolution. Does the gentleman know of any veteran organization that is opposed to the resolution?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not. Instead I understand they favor it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut has consumed 14 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the life and service of John J. Cochran, to be placed in the Record immediately following the announcement of his death.

The SPEAKER. All Members have that privilege.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I hate a sham wherever I find it. This resolution is a sham. The hearts of my Republican friends are not in it, and I am glad they are not.

Mr. Speaker, I have not asked for this time in order to rasp the Republicans; that does not represent my feeling toward them. I want them to give the country a fine administration. I vote with them often, always when I believe they are right; and just as freely as I vote against my party when I believe it wrong.

This resolution, Mr. Speaker, was reported by the Rules Committee without a single sound reason having been given for its support. After the hearing was over and the committee adjourned you could hear all over this House that the committee asking for the rule had failed to make out a case. They did fail to make out a case. They predicated their reason for wanting the resolution on the assertion that there was a desire and possibly a necessity within the Veterans' Committee to educate new members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Think of it, Mr. Speaker, to set up an investigation of a great department of the Government which carries an indictment against a great soldier who was conscripted and put at the head of this great department simply in order to give a junketing trip to a committee upon the pretense that it was necessary to inform the committee about the business with which they were to deal is worse than being ridiculous and absurd.

General Bradley, as fine a man as ever served the Government, is put under indictment by this resolution for no offense that was ever committed, and for no wrong or shortcoming charged against his department. It is enough to break his heart. If I were the general and this resolution passed, I would hand my commission back to the President.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was reported without the committee's having even given the general the privilege of coming before the committee and telling the story. Nobody said anything derogatory of the Veterans' Administration, but all went out of their way to testify to the high character, to the fine executive ability, to the great patriotism, to his



brilliant record as a soldier, and to the fine service that General Bradley is still rendering the country.

Mr. Speaker, the real reason why this resolution is being offered on this floor today has not been given to you. Kindness, courtesy, and consideration makes it inadvisable that I give you the information now. But you pass this resolution and you make the worst mistake that you have thus far made. I have marveled over the fine way in which you people newly coming into power have conducted yourselves; but, my friends on the Republican side, this is the worst mistake that you could possibly make.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] said that this is not a partisan measure. You are making it a partisan measure. Watch the vote. You are making it a party measure and, Mr. Speaker, that is a mistake. If the Veterans' Administration is functioning admirably, if the general has done nothing of which complaint can fairly be lodged, tell me why, Mr. Speaker, you indict him and put him on trial?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the committee which asked for this resolution was unanimous in its request, with the exception of one member? The Democratic members as well as the Republican members appeared before the Rules Committee requesting this authority.

Mr. COX. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin], former chairman of the committee, said that this might well be made an inquisitorial matter, letting Members go to these installations and seeing what was going on without going to the trouble and involving the expense and casting a reflection upon General Bradley and his department that the adoption of this resolution would result in. You may say what you please of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin], but he has been worth a thousand of your most able people in this country so far as the veterans are concerned.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman answer the question?

Mr. COX. What is the question?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I asked whether or not it is a fact that every member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee with the exception of the one gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] requested this resolution?

Mr. COX. I will put the question on trial with this statement: Did they not come armed with the single reason that I had named why the resolution should be adopted?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I had reasons, and they expressed them.

Mr. COX. What was the reason?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The reason was they could not be properly informed to carry on the work of the committee. Now, that might not be a good reason to the gentleman, but it was the reason of those of us who supported the resolution.

Mr. COX. If we must enter upon the policy of educating every new Member who comes to this Congress about work in which he is to be engaged by sending him all over the country at public expense, then, Mr. Speaker, we are making a sorry record of which we will later be ashamed.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; I yield with pleasure to my friend.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman knows of my high regard for him.

Mr. COX. The gentleman knows, too, that I have both confidence in and affection for him.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to bring a little history to the gentleman's attention. I see here the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] to whom the gentleman referred as the one time chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. When I first came to Congress in 1935, it was my good fortune to be assigned to that committee, and I served under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin]. Along in that session of Congress he said to us that he thought it would be a good idea for the members of the committee to acquaint themselves with the various operations of the Veterans' Administration, and particularly the operation of the veterans' hospitals.

Mr. COX. All right. Let them inquire themselves, but not at the expense of the people of the country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. COX. Let me say to the gentleman that he cannot be proud of the committee for reporting this resolution, because it was the sorriest day's work the committee ever did.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman can put whatever interpretation on the action that he wants to. I do not put any such interpretation upon it. But if the gentleman will permit me to conclude, what I undertook to say was that I had never been in a veterans' hospital before, yet I was charged with legislating in respect to them. It was arranged by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] that the members of the committee should visit the various veterans' facilities. Now, the Government spent some little money sending the members of that committee to inspect those various hospitals, but they never spent better money on any occasion. I came back a defender of the Veterans' Administration. And I know this also—

Mr. COX. The gentleman must not take all of my time. Let me say to the gentleman that arrangements can still be made for this opportunity to visit these institutions, if that is the object that you have in mind, and it can be done without the adoption of a resolution that you should never have thought of bringing to the floor of this House.

Mr. HALLECK. The resolution uses the word "inspection" and not "investigation," and that certainly is indicative of what is meant.

Mr. COX. You ask for subpoena powers and you know it is an investigation that you intend to make.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Rizley].

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, of course, all of us have the highest regard and respect for the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], but certainly we do not abrogate to him or the other members of the Committee on Rules the right of doing our thinking on these matters that come before that committee.

Why is this particular thing such a sacred cow? No one appearing before the Veterans' Committee, either Democratic or Republican, said that General Bradley had done any wrong, or that they were going to investigate General Bradley. But here is a huge institution, charged with the responsibility of the general welfare of thousands and hundreds of thousands of veterans in every conceivable category. We are spending approximately \$7,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. These veterans are taxpayers. Is it ridiculous, as my friend from Georgia would have you believe, for the Congress of the United States to study and check into an institution of that magnitude? Why all this terrible fuss, just because a committee set up by this House to handle veterans' affairs has asked for the opportunity of going in and inspecting some of the things that are going on? Does the gentleman from Georgia mean that the Democratic member, the gentlewoman from New Mexico [Mrs. Lusk], that kindly, fine lady, had some sinister motive or purpose in mind when she requested this rule? She came before the Rules Committee and said, as did many other minority members of the Veterans' Committee, "We want to know something about this huge institution, the Veterans' Administration."

Is there a Member of Congress who does not daily have dozens and dozens of complaints from veterans over the country and who does not think that it might perhaps be helpful to General Bradley if he knew about some of the things that are going on in the various institutions throughout the land?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. As I remember it, the Reorganization Act impresses upon each standing committee of the House of Representatives the responsibility for making a continuing survey of the various departments and agencies coming within its jurisdiction. It occurs to me that on that basis, if upon no other, this resolution should be supported. May I make this further statement in respect to the subpoena power about which the gentleman from Georgia seems so disturbed. It runs in my mind that a very vicious attack was made on the Veterans' Administration a short time ago, and that the person who made that attack was brought before the Committee on

Veterans' Affairs and much of the attack was exploded. In other words, instead of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs being in a position against the Veterans' Administration, it was in the position of upholding the Veterans' Administration in the work it was doing.

Mr. RIZLEY. Certainly; the gentleman is correct. While the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi appeared in opposition to this resolution, I do not believe it was more than 2 years ago that he was in here with a resolution asking for the same authority to go into the Veterans' Administration and make inspections, and no one contended then that it was a personal attack upon the Administrator.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I quite agree with the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Indiana that our rules do impose this task on the standing committee that has the power to legislate and to correct. Such an inspection should not cast any reflection at all on the administration, because all of the committees are charged with making that kind of inspection over the areas of their jurisdiction. May I ask the gentleman, however, if this \$25,000 anticipates the employment of special counsel in addition to the four experts provided under the Reorganization Act, who are paid \$8,000 a year?

Mr. RIZLEY. I think not. I did not so understand at the time the resolution was under consideration.

Mr. MONRONEY. This is simply to acquaint the Members with the problem?

Mr. RIZLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. It has been insinuated on the floor of the House that this is a plot against General Bradley. Has the gentleman heard General Bradley complain about this proposed investigation?

Mr. RIZLEY. I have heard no complaint from General Bradley. I have heard no complaint from anyone except the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As a matter of fact, this resolution does not provide for the appointment of any additional aid of any kind, it contemplates only the use of the present facilities of the committee.

Mr. RIZLEY. I thought I had made that clear.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I point out to the gentleman that in the hearings before the Committee on Rules the representatives of both great political parties appeared and asked for this rule. I do not believe I have heard the gentleman from Mississippi opposing this measure on the floor, and I question that he will oppose it because I think he realizes fully that it is necessary.

Mr. RIZLEY. I thought I had made that point very clear, it was not in any manner considered as a partisan matter. The Veterans' Committee were very fair. They were after the scalp of no one. They simply wanted to look into this huge Veterans' Administration that has been set up, to see if they could be of some assistance to the veterans they represent and be in a better position to legislate intelligently.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I had a talk yesterday with General Bradley lasting three-quarters of an hour or an hour, and at that time General Bradley said he greatly appreciated the cooperation of the committee. He already asked the committee to go into Veterans' Administration installations and go over them and make suggestions. The General is not opposing this resolution. I think he would feel hurt if he thought we had meant the inspection as an attack upon him. Such is not the case. The members of the committee have the highest respect and admiration for General Bradley as a great fighting general and as a man. General Bradley has the most difficult job of any Government official after the President of the United States. We have done this in an effort to help him. I think you will find that General Bradley underneath is very grateful for our help in the running of the biggest insurance business in the world, for one thing, and the running of the biggest medical and surgical department in the world, for another. He welcomes our help and our advice on all his various problems. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has a very grave responsibility to the veterans, over 18,000,000 persons are now affected by the pending legislation the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has passed. It costs \$7,000,000 today to carry out the work of the Administration with the various benefits due the veterans. It is a great privilege to be chairman of this committee and to work with the fine, able members who are working on a non-partisan basis and who are determined to help the ex-service men and women and pass wise legislation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry that this question is to some extent taking on the aspects of a partisan matter. There is no room for partisan politics here. The great Committee on Veterans' Affairs, during the years that I have been a member of it, has never displayed any partisan politics. You could watch us vote in that committee, and yet could not tell which were the Republicans and which were the Democrats from the way we voted on veterans' matters.

May I say at the beginning that I have a very, very high regard for General Bradley. I am one of those who supported General Hines, and I have always supported General Bradley. I am his friend. I do not want anyone to say

that the bringing of this resolution to the floor of the House by that committee implies that anyone on the committee is against General Bradley in any shape, form, or fashion. We recognize he is a great soldier, a great man, and a great leader. He is doing a good job. He is doing a very hard job. During my service in this House I have never seen anybody in our Government get as broad a grasp of a most difficult job as quickly as General Bradley has, and that is saying a great deal. He is doing great work. We are behind him and we intend to stay behind him.

This resolution, let me repeat, is not aimed at General Bradley or anybody else in the Veterans' Administration. It is not, and I deeply regret that some of my very dear friends have seen fit to leave that implication, because I feel it is not fair to the Veterans' Committee, which is trying to do a difficult work. I do not feel it is fair to General Bradley, and I am persuaded it is not fair to the veterans themselves. So I will vote to adopt this resolution, and I have no apology in the world to make for supporting it.

General Bradley enjoys the confidence of the committee. I have never heard a single person on that committee say one derogatory thing about General Bradley. We are for him. He knows he can always come to us and find a sympathetic understanding.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we have a terrific responsibility. We are trying to legislate for 20,000,000 Americans who paid a terrible price that our country could live. We are dealing with the biggest item of the budget—amounting to over \$7,000,000,000.

If you are going to send people from the Committee on Territories to the islands of the seven seas to look after the islanders, and so forth, as has been done by this House time and time again; if you are going to send people to visit our foreign-affairs offices all over the world, as I think has been done; if you are going to do all of those things, why not let the members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs go into the hospitals and talk with the men and work with General Bradley to solve the biggest problem that has ever faced this Nation at any time in its peacetime history?

Mr. Speaker, last year we went into the hospitals. We got a lot of good out of it. We saw for ourselves. These visits were well worth while. It helped us, the veterans and the Veterans' Administration. That was not a move against anybody at all. We did that in a constructive, cooperative way. This is not an investigation. It is more of a visitation. Something was said about the power of subpoena. I do not care whether the resolution has subpoena power in it or not. The objective is for the committee to make these visits so that first-hand information may be obtained to enable the committee to deal with this very, very big problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN], has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.



Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Pardon me, please. I have very little time. Last year we went into these hospitals. We saw the problems. We wrote the present medical bill. General Hawley says now he is able to do a good job under that bill. He said he could not do the job without that medical bill which we wrote as a result of our hearings last year and our visits to the hospitals.

This is not against General Bradley. It is not against the Veterans' Administration. I heard General Bradley say last night that he had over 200,000 employees under him. How can that great, good, and able man know all that is going on? We are going into those hospitals cooperatively, without prejudice, solely with a desire to be helpful to General Bradley and all concerned. This move is in line with the very spirit of the Reorganization Act. It will be to the best interests of General Bradley. He will know he can lean on us in solving the great problems arising every day. It will be to the best interests of the Veterans' Administration, and finally, as God gives us wisdom and light to do this great job, it will be the best thing for the veterans of this country. Help us to do the best possible job for the veterans.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has again expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY].

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I favor the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, in supporting House Resolution 120, I do so in the belief that as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, each and every one of the members of that committee is a guardian of American veterans over whom the Veterans' Administration has some jurisdiction, particularly those of our disabled now in the hospitals throughout the country. As members of this committee, we of necessity must be fully informed in the operations of the Veterans' Administration, including the regional offices, the hospitals, and the central office here in Washington. Let me say at the outset that this resolution is not aimed at any investigation of Gen. Omar N. Bradley. If I thought it were, I would be the first to fight it. General Bradley, in the short time he has been the Veterans' Administrator, has done a most magnificent job. He is a soldier's soldier, one of our foremost combat generals in World War II, and an administrator of veterans' affairs in whom the entire country has great confidence. It is also true that as Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, General Bradley has not only the hospitals under his charge and control but also has a total of over 200,000 employees. This Veterans' Administration is big business, and I reiterate that it is our job as members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee to be thoroughly informed of all its activities.

This resolution is not an investigation in the true sense of the word "investigation." While it is true that an investigation may develop as a result of the find-

ings of the committee or subcommittees sent out through the various regions, our primary motive is to inform ourselves fully as to the conduct of the affairs of the entire Veterans' Administration.

We have on our committee several new Members of the House, many of whom served their country in World War II, in combat all over the world. They are earnest, diligent, and intelligent members of this great committee. I believe that as a result of the passage of this resolution, particularly those new Members will be able to journey out through the country and learn for themselves what this Veterans' Administration is doing in the operation of the care for our disabled men and women; and the administration of claims, both for compensation, insurance, educational benefits, and so forth, incidental to the operation of the Administration.

There must be periodic visits in the field if we are to report back intelligently to the House appropriate legislation. In order to do our job as the Members of the House expect us to do it, Resolution 120 should be adopted unanimously.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that there is any opposition to this resolution. I would vote for it if the word "investigation" were contained in the resolution. I would not feel I was casting any aspersions at General Bradley, even if we proposed to investigate his agencies in a cooperative way. I do not think he would object to that kind of an investigation. I am reminded today of the first time I met the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], now chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. It was in the early twenties. I was a patient in a Government hospital in Boston. We were visited by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], whose husband was then a respected Member of this House. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] was touring the country visiting veterans' hospitals. She came into that hospital and had occasion to talk with any patient who wanted to talk to her. Most of them did. She got a lot of information from that visit, and the patients in that hospital felt that they had talked to somebody from Washington who would take back their stories of the conditions that existed in the hospital at that time, most of which were good. Some of them were not so good.

There are things going on in the Veterans' Administration facilities around the country that are not what General Bradley would want them to be. I think this committee, visiting those installations and facilities, will get a great deal of information and will give the patients in those hospitals an opportunity to talk to their elected representatives. I visit every veterans' facility in my State frequently, but it is one thing for me to go in and talk to the manager and get what information I can as a Member of Congress or as a private citizen. I have been treated just as cordially in both instances; and it is another thing for an

official committee, backed by a resolution of this House, to go in and look it over.

The subpoena power may never be used, but if some minor official does not want to cooperate with the committee, or its representative, they will have the power to make them produce their records or to make them talk. I think they should have that power even though they may never use it.

I hope to submit to the committee, or some member of the committee, a few questions I would like to have answered about the operations of the Veterans' Administration. I do not want to mention them on the floor. I would like to have them quietly looked into by some official representative of this House. If the information I have is correct, there are certain conditions that can be improved.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As I understand it, approximately half the membership of this committee is composed of new members, most of whom are veterans of World War II. In the gentleman's opinion is it not a good idea that these individuals have an opportunity to see and know what is going on in these veterans' hospitals? They are the true representatives of the veterans in the Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I think it should be done not only this year but by every Congress. I do not know what it would cost to send the members of this committee to the various cities to visit these facilities, but what if it does cost \$25,000? We are dealing with a \$7,000,000,000 appropriation and with hundreds of thousands of human lives. I want not only the members of this committee but the entire membership of the Congress to go into these hospitals and into every facility operated by the Veterans' Bureau so that they can have first-hand information on what is going on.

I thought one of the objectives of the reorganization bill was to give to the committees of the House a better opportunity to study the agencies over which they have legislative jurisdiction. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House has been doing something along the same line, but we did not have to go out and investigate and look over every telegraph line or power plant in the country. We requested representatives of the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission, the CAA, the FPC, and the rest of them, to bring information to the committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to visiting veterans' hospitals or veterans' facilities. I have insisted on it all the way along, and I have insisted that every Member of Congress go through veterans' hospitals and veterans' facilities at every opportunity.

But here is the part of this resolution to which I am opposed, the part that gives the power to require the attendance of witnesses, production of records, documents, and papers, to administer

oaths, and so on and so forth. Last year we made a thorough investigation of the Veterans' Administration. We heard all the charges made against the Administration. We saw stuff put into the record, quoting men, servicemen, and when we ran them down we found that as a rule they were statements made by men who were insane.

We had two propagandists writing attacks on the Veterans' Administration, and when they were brought before the bar of the committee their statements were invariably found to be false. We went to all of that trouble and expense and investigated veterans' facilities from one end of the country to the other.

We found some things that were wrong. They have been corrected. The Veterans' Administration is doing a splendid job and I do not want to see it unnecessarily harassed to the detriment of the veterans themselves.

I want to substitute the provisions of the resolution we have always adopted for visiting these veterans' hospitals and veterans' facilities. I want to strike out the last paragraph and insert:

That said committee or subcommittees are empowered to sit during the sessions of Congress or during the recess between sessions of Congress, and to incur necessary expenses for transportation and subsistence, and for clerical and stenographic services, which shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Did the people writing those libelous stories appear before the gentleman's committee voluntarily?

Mr. RANKIN. We had the power of subpoena; it was an investigation.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. We might run into that situation again.

Mr. RANKIN. If they find there is anything wrong in any of these facilities let them come back and report it to the committee and then let a separate resolution be adopted by the committee to investigate a particular facility, and I am sure the Congress will back them up.

What I am opposed to here is the wording and the powers it carries. In my opinion, when you adopt this resolution the story will go out to the country that you have started a Nation-wide investigation of veterans' facilities, veterans' regional offices, and veterans' hospitals. In my opinion, it will do more harm than good. We had better follow the policy we have been following.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. COX. Could not the purpose the gentleman desires effectuated be accommodated by striking the word "and inspection" out of the third line and the tenth line, and then striking out the rest of the section?

Mr. RANKIN. I have the amendment prepared, I may say to the gentleman from Georgia, and it reads as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves to strike line 12, page 1, and all of page 2 from line 1 down to and including line 11, and insert the following.

Then insert the provisions which I have just read and which we have adopted in all our former resolutions for inspection.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if you are going on an inspection trip, then let us be honest about it and make it an inspection and not a camouflaged investigation, or inquisition that would do more harm than good.

Mr. COX. That will take away the unfavorable part of it.

Mr. RANKIN. And it will give the Veterans' Affairs Committee all the power it needs. So far as I know, not a single veterans' organization came before the committee and asked for any such inquisition or that such power be granted. So, if I get a chance, I am going to offer a motion to strike the last part of this resolution and insert the provision I have quoted. That will do the work.

Mr. Speaker, I went on this committee at the request of Finis J. Garrett, minority leader, 22 years ago. I was chairman of the committee for 16 years, and my whole services in that capacity have been in the interest of the servicemen of this country. Do not forget that untold thousands of these men are mental patients, thousands of them are tubercular patients, and the less you disturb them the better off they will be.

I am opposed to putting on an inquisition at this time when I know it is unnecessary.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remaining time on this side.

WORSE MISTAKES STILL TO COME

Mr. Speaker, since it is not unusual for me to disagree with either the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], or the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], you will not be surprised if I beg to disagree again with their statement that this investigation is the worst mistake the Republicans have made.

They have made many worse in the past, and I am confident they will make many worse in the future. The results of the current Gallup poll show that they are making so many that soon they will be deprived of the opportunity to make them at will.

However, I do agree, and I am most regretful that it is for the first time in many years, with both gentlemen that this proposed investigation is unnecessary and wasteful, and that in view of the thorough and repeated investigations made in the last Congress it is sheer extravagance to expend the \$25,000 involved here, especially when Republicans prate daily of economy. Again they are spending the taxpayers' money unnecessarily.

It is a pleasure to find myself once more in agreement with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], and with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], and hope sincerely that I can look forward to continued cooperation.

The gentleman stated correctly that he had, in the past, voted many times in agreement with the Republicans and against the Democrats, always to my regret, for I am very fond of him and dislike to see him do things I know he will regret. I am afraid that both of my friends now are finding out, now as they will in the future, that they can hope for no reciprocity from the Republican side. They respond to the crack of the party line like cattle, and forget all friendliness in the past.

OUTSTANDING ADMINISTRATORS

Some object to this inspection, which I believe will be actually another snooping investigation, because of the subpoena power. Everyone claims that General Bradley and his aide are two of the most outstanding, capable, courageous, and honest men in Government, and that they are conducting the affairs of the Veterans' Administration as economically and efficiently as possible.

Who made this request for an investigation? Not a soul has appeared that I know of asking for it. The American Legion did not ask for it. No other veterans' organization has asked for it. So why force it at this time? Of course, it is claimed that this will be a junket. Personally, I do not think that is the intention, nevertheless these Members want to travel around some. In my opinion, many of them need a lot of information about our country so that they can legislate properly in the future and so that they will not always vote as they are dictated to by the powers that be.

WOULD SAVE MINORITY FROM MISTAKES

Mr. Speaker, I know that this resolution will pass. I am not going to make certain statements that have been suggested to me because I do not want to be unfair. I always try to be helpful to the present minority and save them from making many more mistakes that they are apt to make.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to my genial and pleasant colleague.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I want to assure the gentleman that we equally appreciate the grave concern he has for the welfare of the majority. He has been very, very helpful, many, many times.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman for his acknowledgment. I am just as much interested as any man in seeing that our veterans obtain the best possible treatment that we can provide for them, and if I thought they were not receiving that kind of treatment, naturally, I would favor the resolution. But the fact is that there are no charges, no complaints, no requests from anywhere, with the exception of the Members, as has been stated, who desire to make a trip at Government expense.

CAN GO ON JUNKET ANYWAY

They can make it without this resolution. There is nothing that would stop them to go and visit the hospitals in their districts as well as the adjoining districts. They have the right and they have the power. In view of the testimony that has been given by Democrats and Republicans alike as to General Brad-



ley's wonderful conduct, I do not see why you should pass this resolution, and I think in the interest of real service to the veterans the resolution should be withdrawn or, at least, amended as has been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I see nothing in this resolution of a political nature. It certainly seems to me that, if we consider the fact that General Bradley inherited a tremendous operation, the activities of which have been expanded a hundredfold, he should welcome the information that the splendid Committee on Veterans' Affairs will unquestionably provide him with. Nobody intends by this resolution to cast any reflection on General Bradley. But we must bear in mind the fact that after the last war the Veterans' Administration was conducted in a scandalous manner. Conceivably this investigation would point out the pitfalls to the present Administrator and guard him against the scandals that might arise now.

I hope this resolution is adopted. All of us are interested in the veteran, of course, and we should welcome the opportunity of receiving whatever information we possibly can so as to benefit our veterans in every possible way.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly, if in the wisdom of the House this power should be given to any committee, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is the committee that should receive the power.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, and under the Reorganization Act, it is the duty of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct the investigation contemplated under this resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mrs. Lusk].

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Speaker, I speak on behalf of House Resolution 120. We have the greatest respect for General Bradley and the work he is trying to do, but the members of this committee are all new. Many of them are veterans just out of World War II. Because we realize that the work of this committee will touch the lives of more citizens, perhaps, than the work of any other committee of this House, we feel that the most we can do will not be enough to understand the problems of our people. For that reason, we are asking for an opportunity to visit various centers and hospitals in order that we may know first-hand the feeling of the people within those centers and hospitals and may take proper action to do the things that they would have done.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest tributes paid this resolu-

tion was contained in the statement by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mrs. Lusk] who had three sons in World War II, one of whom did not return. When the gentleman from New Mexico [Mrs. Lusk] stands in the well of this House and supports this resolution, I feel that she speaks for the many mothers and fathers of the United States whose sons made the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, some years ago it was my privilege to serve one of the great veterans' organizations of this country as its national commander. Immediately after concluding my tenure of office I was elected to the Congress of the United States. As a leader of an organized veteran group and as a Representative in Congress it was my privilege and honor to visit every single Veterans' Administration hospital within the confines of the United States.

As I visited the veterans at the various hospitals and shook their hands I realized that I was making a contribution to their welfare, by simply listening to their problems and giving them words of encouragement. As commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States I brought their problems to Washington and discussed them with such distinguished Members of Congress as John McCormack, John Rankin, Royal Johnson, now deceased, Mrs. Rogers and others. After I was elected to Congress and as a member of the House Committee on World War Veterans' Affairs these problems were more forcibly presented to my colleagues.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. Which does the gentleman think has the greatest opportunity really to find out the conditions in a veterans' hospital, the American Legion or an investigating committee of this Congress?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The major veteran organizations are watchdogs over these hospitals, and naturally are of great assistance in handling complaints of patients. However, a congressional investigating committee has the knack of securing factual information that ordinarily would be withheld by patients.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Surely.

Mr. BURLESON. I say this very meekly and I say it very humbly, and perhaps I will never be put on a committee to make a tour of the country on an investigation, but I have seen some congressional investigations overseas of this, that, and the other, and I have seen some congressional investigating committees—please understand me; this is not too critical—that never found out a great deal about what they were looking at. If I were going out to make an investigation of anything I would spend about 3 weeks. I would really know what I was looking for. I would not walk down the hall of a hospital—

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yielded for a question.

Mr. BURLESON. I thank the gentleman very much. I am sorry to take that much time.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. In my humble opinion one of the greatest contributions we could make to the welfare of veterans in hospitals is to support this resolution and thereby make possible inspection tours of Veterans' Administration hospitals by members of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. While we are speaking about investigating committees, let us be fair on this subject. Is it not true that while the gentleman was in the South Pacific many investigating committees came out there to investigate him and his comrades?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is right.

Mr. KEARNEY. Is it not true that the House Committee on the Territories and other committees have gone around the country and other places in the world making their own investigations?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct.

Mr. KEARNEY. Just as in the case of the Inspector General of the Army, it is the duty of this committee to be properly advised as to what is going on in these hospitals and the regional offices.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It has not been so many months ago that I was ordered by my commanding officer to proceed to Manila and there act as an aide to a congressional committee investigating conditions in the Philippines, then under the command of the greatest soldier that ever lived, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. So, investigations are nothing new or novel, and an investigation of these hospitals will prove of practical value by providing veterans with a real remedy for any just complaint.

If amendments were in order, I would propose that Members of the House who visit the various hospitals should talk to the boys and learn their problems. At the same time it would be a good idea to take along some cigars, cigarettes, and candy, and in general have an enjoyable visit with the boys. Such a spirit of comradeship would prove a stimulating tonic and of real value to the veterans and Members of Congress.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A Member going through the hospital will also be able to find out whether any doctors or surgeons stay after 4 o'clock or on Saturday and Sunday so that they can perform emergency work if an emergency should arise.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of this resolution. Recognizing that the duty of the Congress is to see that all veterans are properly represented before the Government departments, I believe that such a resolution as this will bring about better relations between the veteran and his Government. I have no doubt that the Veterans' Administration itself would have no objection to an inspection of its operation and this resolution calls for exactly that.

The Congress of the United States, acting for all the people of the country, has provided so enlightened a program for the relief of those who have defended this Nation in time of war that we are admired throughout the world. We have indeed attempted to show our gratitude for the sacrifices which our fighting men have made.

It is, then, our duty to see that the laws which the Congress has enacted are properly administered. It is our duty to see that every veteran is permitted to enjoy every privilege and right which has been granted him by his grateful Government.

I am one of those who feel that the Veterans' Administration is inefficient. So large an undertaking as this, expending billions of dollars annually, is bound to make mistakes and to be cumbersome in some parts of its operation, and this Congress, by the passage of this resolution, can smooth out those inefficiencies and bring about, not only better service to those who deserve it, but better Government and a more economical administration of the functions of this department.

I take the liberty at this time of calling to your attention several specific cases of inefficiency and maladministration in order to show to you gentlemen that this tremendous operation is stumbling over itself in failing to carry out the duties as provided in the legislation previously enacted by the Congress. Let me tell you a few instances wherein the veterans in my section, justifiably, complain of inexcusable delays. Here is one. A student at a theological college within my district entered that college in September of last year. Although he has tried every possible way to get his allowance he has never received one answer to the number of letters he has written to the Dallas veterans' office. He wrote to me on March 3 that he was still being accorded this same sort of treatment, appealing for help. His Government has allotted to him \$90 per month and he has received not one cent for the last 6 months. Is this what Congress intended? Let me give you another illustration.

In May 1946 a veteran within my district signed up to take advantage of the on-the-job training program. Although this man, who had spent 43 months in the jungles of the Southwest Pacific, had importuned repeatedly the Veterans' Administration for payment of his subsistence, he has not yet received one check; and, gentlemen, he began his on-the-job training in May of 1946. The company was approved and other veterans who were working alongside this man were receiving their monthly allowances.

Mr. Speaker, I could give dozens of illustrations, but let me conclude with this final example of the inefficiency of the Dallas veterans' office. A young veteran who is receiving on-the-job training appealed to me in a letter dated February 8 to assist him in securing the full payment to which he was entitled. The Veterans' Administration had failed, over a period of 4 months, to make satisfactory adjustment of his allowance. On February 12 I wired the Dallas office and

requested a report. Gentlemen, to this very hour I have not received an answer to that telegram. Is not a Member of Congress entitled to at least the courtesy of an acknowledgment of his communication?

I have experienced just such delays in many previous communications and have been compelled to appeal to the officials of the Veterans' Administration here in an effort to get information on specific cases which have arisen in my district.

Let me conclude by assuring the Members of this House that I do not in any way criticize Gen. Omar Bradley. He is doing a very good job, and my purpose in supporting this resolution is to assist him in performing a better job and to provide for the veterans, not only in my district, but throughout the Nation, that service to which they are duly entitled.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not yield, Mr. Speaker. I have moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include a newspaper article in each instance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Progressive of March 3, 1947, by Richard Neuberger.

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is recognized for 45 minutes.

#### BETTER COOPERATION NECESSARY BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that since the United States is obviously now in the position where it must assume more and more leadership in the international field and we, the Congress, are being called upon to establish and deal with international policy to an extent that this country has never known before, we should examine our congressional procedure to see whether we are really equipped properly as a legislative body to adequately handle the problems being thrust upon us.

On the domestic front, there is great need for better understanding between the legislative and executive branches of our Government. Several days ago I read an editorial by Marquis Childs in

the Washington Post. I would like to read the first two paragraphs. It says:

Underlying nine-tenths of the confusion and conflict in Washington today is one central, paramount fact that almost no one speaks about or thinks about. It is almost as though a deliberate conspiracy existed to prevent us from considering it.

When the two corollary powers, executive and legislative, are divided between opposing parties, the machine of government stalls. This has happened again and again and again. Yet we register a kind of puzzled and hurt surprise that all is not harmony and progress on the Potomac.

For many, many years there has been evident need and advocacy of some procedure which will bridge the gap between Capitol Hill and the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Even when the Executive and the legislative members of our Government are of the same party, bickerings and differences between the legislative and the Executive commence very soon after the inauguration. I believe that regardless of whether we have a Democrat or a Republican in the White House, or whether we have Republican control or Democratic control of the Congress, Members of both branches sincerely and earnestly want to make the Government work efficiently for the best interests of America. Nowadays it is imperative that Government function smoothly. In this way we can take our place of effective leadership in world affairs. Both of the political parties are devoted to those two objects. We know that the time comes when there is lack of understanding and differences between the President and the Congress, regardless of whether or not there is a person of the same party in the White House as in control of the Congress. For many years I have been advocating a proposal which I think will do much to bring about closer cooperation and understanding between the President and the Congress. Now that we do have a situation which I think has occurred some 28 times in our history, of divided responsibility between the Presidency and one or the other Houses of Congress, it seems to me it is all the more important that we try to devise ways and means to come to a better understanding and better working together with our national program.

The proposal that I have made this year, as in several years past, is for a so-called report-and-questioning period. It is contained in House Resolution 17. Under that proposal it is provided that once every week, or at least every 2 weeks, there should be set aside not more than 2 hours on the floor of the House for some legislative committee of the House to have the opportunity of inviting a Cabinet member or a top administrator to appear in the Chamber of the House to answer questions previously submitted to him by the legislative committee which issued the invitation. The first half of the time would be devoted to the Cabinet member answering written questions previously submitted, and the second half consumed by questions from the floor. The chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member would control the time for asking questions.



The Rules Committee would fix the order of appearance, in the event more than one request was pending.

Here is an example of how this program would operate: Suppose when Secretary Marshall returns from Moscow, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House should feel it important that his message be heard by all the Members of the House and such Members of the Senate as might wish to come over. Under this proposal the Foreign Affairs Committee would contact Secretary Marshall, arrange a time, and discuss the agenda. They would prepare questions to be printed in the Record 2 days before the hearing. On the date of his appearance, one-half of the allotted time, whether it were 1 hour or 2 hours, would be taken by the Secretary in a discussion of the questions furnished him or agreed upon by him with the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. After his report, the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, or any Member of the House, by securing permission from the chairman or the ranking minority member, could ask him supplemental questions which, however, must be germane to the preceding discussion. It would not be a period of heckling. If an improper question were asked, since the Cabinet member came voluntarily, he would not have to answer it. The Speaker could rule the question out of order as not being germane. A point of order could be made by any Member to an improper question.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Does not that statement indicate that the members of the executive department would tell us just what they wanted to tell us and nothing else? Does it not follow what they probably are doing now, telling us what they want us to know and not telling us what they do not want us to hear?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not think that would be the result at all. What I had reference to as an improper question was a question for heckling purposes or something entirely aside from the point of discussion. I have in mind, of course, that in the case of Secretary Marshall there would perhaps be some matters involving national security that it would be proper for him to refuse to answer in a public appearance.

I am certain that these would be periods of real cooperation between the Cabinet officer and the Members of Congress.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I have felt many times during my service in the Congress that we have been required to legislate in a vacuum, particularly insofar as legislation dealing with our foreign affairs was concerned.

I am convinced that for us to know more about what is going on and what is really before us would be helpful in arriving at the right solution. Does the gentleman believe, however, having regard to the present controversies and difficulties that seem to be coming up

to confront us, that General Marshall would feel it proper for him to respond to inquiries that might be addressed to him in respect to the problems involved in our foreign affairs at this time?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. I believe General Marshall appreciates the fact that the foreign policy of the United States is one that must be understood and participated in by Members of both the Senate and the House. No foreign policy can long last unless it has public support and implementation from the Members of the House of Representatives. And an indication, I may say to the gentleman from Indiana, of the way I think Secretary Marshall would respond to an invitation of this kind can be found in what General Marshall did during the war. The gentleman will recall that on two, if not three, occasions, General Marshall in connection with the conduct of the war and the necessity of congressional understanding of what was being done, and of congressional support of the war effort, even went to the extent of arranging meetings in the auditorium of the Library of Congress. I am sure the gentleman attended those meetings. General Marshall spoke on those occasions, as did General Eisenhower, Secretary Stimson, Under Secretary and later Secretary Patterson. Who were the audience they had on those occasions? They were Members of Congress who were eager to know what the overall picture was. These leaders of our war effort were anxious that the Members of Congress should have a full and complete picture.

The only trouble on those occasions was they told us exactly what they wanted us to hear. We were more or less like school children sitting there to get the message. We had no opportunity of talking with them before the discussion and suggesting matters we wanted them to discuss or of asking questions during the course of the discussion. How much better it would be to have them appear here in our own forum and for us to have an opportunity to participate.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I wanted to point out just the point the gentleman has made, and that is that in these very interesting meetings which General Marshall conducted during the war there was no opportunity to ask questions. Also, I want to point out that often if there had been such opportunity, there would have been no possibility for the public to know what his answers were. This system has worked in parliamentary countries right through the war. When questions were legitimately embarrassing, those questions were not answered. On the other hand, when perfectly proper questions were asked and when cabinet members in other countries avoided those questions, the public knew about that. Very often that cabinet member had to come around and explain what the answer was and also why he had not answered. If the gentleman will indulge me a moment further, I would appreciate it.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am happy to indulge the gentleman as long as he wishes. The gentleman and I have discussed this matter a long time, and I feel it is really his idea, that he is really the sponsor of a proposal of this kind. He saw and expressed the need of a plan like this long before I did. I hope the gentleman will take the lead in its sponsorship.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman flatters me. I have long been interested in this proposal, and while I was interested in it at previous sessions of Congress, I feel it is of great importance at the present session of Congress when each of the Cabinet members would be of one party and when the control on the Hill is in the other party. It is true that such a question period would give the Cabinet officer a chance to tell his side of the story to all of the Congress at once and to the country as well. Now, that is a good thing, because it would save that Cabinet officer's time in running around to as many as eight or nine different committee hearings in the period of a week, as has been the case in certain instances in the past. This procedure would save the time of the Cabinet officer in answering questions of general interest to Congressmen and to their constituents. In the first place, it would save the time of repeated congressional hearings and, in the second place, it would save his time spent in conferences with Congressmen and Senators and on the phone answering their questions. So it would be of advantage to the Cabinet officer, and I am sure he would take advantage of it to tell his views in this public and important way. On the other hand, it would be of great advantage, it seems to me, to those of us, who might not appreciate or understand or agree with the point of view of the Cabinet officer. It would give us a chance to get his answers in public, and then it would give us the opportunity later on, possibly on the same day, to give our comments on his answers. In this way you would have a tighter, more adequate system for the exchange of views between Capitol Hill and the executive departments, which would be of great benefit to the Republic.

Of course, if this system were instituted, we might have some few members who would try to take undue advantage of it. It is a possibility, although I hope an improbable one, that there might be publicity seekers who would attempt unduly to put a Cabinet officer or other Government official on the spot in an unfair way. There would be two remedies in case such a situation arose. One would be the remedy which I understand the gentleman's proposal provides, and that is that the Speaker would interrupt or would stop an obviously improper question, or that the Cabinet officer would himself refuse to answer it.

There would be a second remedy, however, for improper or unfair questions, and that would be the remedy of public opinion. When you get this arrangement going you will find that the American people who appreciate the spirit of fair play in any sort of public discussion would be quick to resent and show their resentment if a Member of Congress acted unfairly. I firmly believe that

the American public and the press and the radio commentators would be just as quick to resent and to show their resentment if a Cabinet officer took unfair advantage of his position here on the floor. So that not only in the rules that the gentleman has set up, but in traditions, customs, and precedents that would be established almost immediately, you would have the sort of exchange that goes on during the question period, for instance, in the British Parliament, where several matters are cleaned up in a short time, with a saving of time to the Cabinet officials, furnishing great clarification to the Members of Parliament sitting there, and explaining the many situations to the public. I certainly feel that this is an experiment worth trying.

I ask the gentleman to forgive this long interruption.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I want to say to the gentleman that I am glad he made his excellent contribution to this discussion. I am sure that the Members of Congress will be greatly interested in the viewpoint of the gentleman from Ohio. We all recognize that he is one of the leading authorities on congressional procedures in the Congress.

Let us examine some of the other reasons why a plan like this should be adopted. In these days there are many great issues with which the Congress has to deal. They transcend the interest of any one committee. There are matters of foreign affairs, as well as matters relating to taxes. Even today we passed a resolution to investigate the Veterans' Administration. Would it not be a very healthy thing if the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, under proper rules, could have General Bradley come here and discuss the veterans' rehabilitation program and ask him just what is being done? You know, it is impossible for the Members of Congress, or most of them, to attend all of the committee meetings of their own committee, let alone going to the 15 or 16 other committees to hear matters of great public concern which may be brought out by witnesses testifying before them. We need some method here where the Members of the House can keep currently advised of the position of the Government and the plans of the departments on these great issues that transcend the jurisdiction of any one committee. There is no way that we can do that now. The best thing we can do is try to read the committee hearings. Well, you cannot read all of the committee hearings. That is a physical impossibility. The hearings on an appropriation bill, with 1,000 or 2,000 pages of fine print, is an example. If you read all of them, you might have a pretty good picture of what some particular department or section downtown is doing. But we might as well recognize the physical limitations. It cannot be done.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman is making a very illuminating and wise, and, to my mind, a statesmanlike statement, and I hate to interrupt. But I do so

merely to request, as I have in the past, the privilege of associating myself with his remarks by saying a fervent amen.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the gentleman. That is substantial support and assistance, which I am glad to have. The views of the gentleman from Alabama carry great weight.

The other method by which we are supposed to keep advised of what the departments are doing is through the reading of the annual reports filed with the Congress by the various departments. I have been here almost 8 years. I must say that I have never read any one of the great voluminous annual reports, resembling a Sears, Roebuck catalog. And, besides, they are post mortems. In those reports the administrators tell pretty much what they want to tell about how their department has been conducted. The crying need of the Congress of the United States is for some method to keep currently advised of problems, policies, difficulties, and plans of the executive agencies of our Government. This is the best method I know of doing that. If we try this method and it does not work, we do not have to issue any invitations. But certainly let us at least give it a trial.

Mr. Speaker, there is a further matter of importance that this procedure would affect. The gentleman from Ohio referred to it. We must recognize that during the years Congress has lost some prestige. Look at almost any newspaper and you see where a Cabinet member has had a press conference. What that Cabinet officer said at his press conference—and I am not blaming him—usually takes the headlines. But you have to go to the inside pages to find out what went on in the two great Houses of Congress. Yet the Congress is supposed to be the predominant branch of our Government. If we could have occasions of report and question period, the great news to the Nation would come from the Halls of Congress and not from the press conferences of the members of the executive departments. On the occasions of these periods the galleries would be packed, the newspapers and the radios would carry full reports about what took place on the floor of the House of Representatives. It would do much to help restore the prestige and the standing of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. VORYS. If the gentleman will indulge me further, may I call attention to one way in which this might improve relations between the Hill and the departments? Possibly the gentleman is going to comment on it. If, as, and when questions are presented in advance for answer by the Cabinet official, in many instances he gives the answers informally in advance to the Member, or he explains in advance why it would be difficult to give a full answer. The whole matter is then cleared up before it ever gets to the floor. That is the way the system operates in parliamentary countries that use this system, in that many of the questions which are propounded are not reached on the floor because they have already been disposed of to the satisfaction of the Member and of the official. On the other hand, if the questions are of such a nature that both the Mem-

ber and the official feel that a statement should be made on them that can also be done. By this system every Member of Congress will be sure that his question will get attention right at the top of any department, instead of having many of the questions on routine matters go to the departments and be kicked around in the mail there for some time before some assistant down the line gets around to answering them.

While the gentleman has been discussing questions of momentous import which might be answered by means of this system, I think it would be wise to bear in mind that many details of government and many criticisms of departmental action could be cleaned up in this way: First, by making sure that they would get attention by the official involved; and, second, by being explained and answered here on the floor of the House. And if the answer is not satisfactory, then it would be time for the Congress to take action, which, of course, is the fundamental reason why the discussion period would be so important.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman is entirely correct, and I again thank him.

I think this also would be true. Suppose the Committee on Veterans' Affairs was going to ask General Bradley to appear on the floor of the House 2 weeks hence. That fact would be known. Any Member of the House would have an opportunity of filing questions with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. On the basis of those questions, the general discussion would be decided.

Also I would point out that the questions which would not be asked would be in the files of the committee which would be turned over to General Bradley. He would see that the Member who wanted information and had filed the question with the committee obtained the information that was desired. It would do away with many of the difficulties which cause so much friction between the Cabinet members and the Congress.

I also call attention to the very wholesome effect that this would have on the Cabinet members and the administrators. It would be like the situation with reference to bank examiners. The bank official keeps his house in order because he knows the bank examiner is eventually going to come around. He may not come this month or he may not come for 6 months, but sooner or later he is going to come and examine the condition of the bank. So it is with an administrator. He might not be called for 6 months or a year, and he would not know when Congress was going to invite him to come to the floor of the House to give an accounting of his administration of the program laid out by the Congress and to explain how he is carrying out the congressional intent as contained in the legislation of the Congress. So he would keep his house in good order.

What I am going to say now is not with reference to any Cabinet member. We have a very splendid Cabinet. But Presidents would be even more careful in the selection of Cabinet members if such members were called to give reports here on the floor of the House. He would have to secure very able men. If they did not know their business and make a



good impression, it would reflect on the administration of the President. Furthermore, Cabinet members would have to be well versed in the business of their departments before coming to the Congress or make a poor showing. They would have to decide policy matters. If the President had not decided matters of policy on his level, the matters would have to be attended to before a Cabinet member came before the Congress. I think a great deal of value is secured by face-to-face meetings. Any arrangement where we have an opportunity of seeing the man who administers the laws we have passed, and where they have an opportunity of seeing and talking with us, will result in public good. It would give us an opportunity to let them know what we think about the way they are administering the law we had passed, the viewpoints of our constituents, by the questions asked. There is no easy way of bringing Members of Congress and Cabinet members together under our present arrangement.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I had occasion some time ago to talk to one of the Cabinet officers about this proposal and asked him what he thought of it. He thought it was very good. He said he thought it would eliminate from the service any official who was not able to talk and give a good accounting of his department, whether he could make a speech or not; anyone who was unable to express himself, man to man, before a group. He also said that if this became tradition it would probably result in more former Members of Congress being selected for such positions because of their ability to explain their ways on the floor. I pose this opinion for consideration in this matter. I feel sure the gentleman will agree with me that if one result was that our officials become more and more those who were former Members of Congress and who knew the ways of Congress, that might be a very good thing.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I will say to the gentleman I think any Cabinet member who really wanted to do his job well, who appreciates, as he would have to appreciate, that he can do a better job if he gets along with Congress, will be very happy to accept an invitation to come here to explain his department and any difficulties he may be having, and to give information on the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker, this is not an innovation. It can be done without a constitutional amendment. It is not a party matter. It does not seek to place executive officials under undue domination. It does not seek to give them any dominance over us. It is a simple provision that would enable us to have a face-to-face discussion with the men who are enforcing the laws we make. It would result in much good to the Congress and much good to the members of the executive department and to the Nation.

More than 200 daily newspapers have carried favorable editorials supporting this plan. Here are three recent ones.

The New York Herald Tribune of January 8, 1947:

#### A QUESTION PERIOD IN CONGRESS

To many students of American Government, the separation between the legislative and executive branches has seemed too sharp. The chief check which Congress now has on how its will is carried out comes from formal written reports. These naturally stress what the executive thinks important and impressive, but not necessarily what the legislators may want to know. Congress' contact even with the Chief Executive is a one-way affair. The President sends messages, reports on the State of the Union. There is no equivalent of the British Parliament's question and answer period, when the legislators may ask directly what they want to know about the state of any particular affair.

ESTES KEFAUVER, Representative from Tennessee, reports that he is drafting a bill to permit Congress to summon any executive except the President to a regular question and answer period. His idea is that such sessions be held once a week or once in 2 weeks. The suggestion is the more interesting coming from the Democratic side, because a Republican Congress may be expected to have searching questions to put to the Democratic executive branch.

A regular period allowing for questioning pertinent to legislation immediately under consideration could not substitute entirely for time consuming public hearings called by congressional committees on projected bills. It might, however, preclude the necessity for official testimony retailed by committee-to-Congress session. It should speed, or else make unnecessary, lengthy congressional investigations undertaken on suspicion that Congress' will is not being carried out. It would be an interesting, perhaps fruitful, experiment which might appropriately be fitted into the current reorganization. Congress should give Mr. KEFAUVER's idea really thoughtful consideration.

The Gazette, of Kalamazoo, Mich., January 12, 1947:

#### LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE

What might be described as an adaptation of a long-standing British custom is now being advocated by Representative KEFAUVER, of Tennessee, who says that he is preparing a bill which would permit the United States Congress to summon any Federal Government executive except the President to regular question-and-answer periods in the legislative branch. Mr. KEFAUVER, a Democrat, evidently is convinced that such an arrangement should prove particularly advantageous in the present governmental situation where the administration is in one party's hands and the control of Congress is held by the opposite party. "Now, more than ever, there has got to be some way of establishing communication between the executive and the legislative," the Tennessee lawmaker declares.

Such communication, of course, already exists in a limited degree. But it is very indirect and very formal, being carried on chiefly through written reports and Presidential messages and committee sessions. Representative KEFAUVER seems convinced that there would be much better understanding between the executive and legislative branches—and perceptibly better government, as a result—if responsible administrative leaders could be called before Congress at stated times to answer questions and present their views on issues of current importance. And it certainly does seem that an arrangement of this sort would have enough benefits to do more than offset whatever inconvenience it might cause to busy members of the administration. It would enable the lawmakers to get first-hand information from authoritative executive sources and it would also give the administrative officials

an opportunity to present their own positions on controversial matters.

There is, to be sure, a fundamental difference between the American and the British governmental systems which makes the question-and-answer period more naturally applicable at London than at Washington. The British Premier is not an independently elected official, as the American President is. He is the parliamentary leader of his own political party, and his Cabinet is chosen from Parliament itself. The British, in other words, make no attempt at that sharp division between executive and legislative authority which is supposed to be one of the main characteristics of our American system. Yet, in spite of the official division we have here in the United States, the fact remains that a working understanding and even fairly close cooperation between the two branches of Government are often necessary in practice and are so recognized. It should be possible to gain the practical benefit of a plan like the one Mr. KEFAUVER advocates without really jeopardizing anything of value in our division-of-authority principle.

The Jefferson Republican, of Ranson, W. Va.:

#### BETTER GOVERNMENT

The proposal by Representative KEFAUVER, Tennessee Democrat, calling for periodic sessions between congressional groups and Executive appointees can have but the best consequences if enacted into law. One of the great weaknesses of the republican form of government has been the great 4-year chasm between the executive branch and the legislative branch.

As a result, Congress very often is completely in the dark as to legislative proposals emanating from the Executive offices, simply because no adequate machinery exists—as it exists under the English parliamentary system—to bring Cabinet officers and other members of the executive branch, short of the President, before Congress so that issues may be clarified, debatable points settled, and a fuller understanding reached in a face-to-face session without reliance upon the ponderous system of official messages and heavy state papers.

Under Mr. KEFAUVER's scheme, Cabinet officers and others, short of the President himself, could be summoned before Congress for questioning. They would have the opportunity of explaining their positions relative to legislation. In all, Mr. KEFAUVER believes it would be helpful. In that belief, we concur.

It has become the vicious habit of late for various liberal literary spokesmen in the press to belittle the activities of the legislative branch of our Government. Members of Congress are held up to be a collection of boobs and fools who commit glaring and ludicrous errors of commission and omission. Yet, these same apologists for an overpoweringly powerful executive branch of the Government fail to explain that when Congress pulls a boner it is usually due to its ignorance of all the facts in the case, and that the executive branch hasn't been too anxious to make the facts public.

Mr. KEFAUVER's proposed remedy might correct this situation.

(Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a number of editorials and excerpts.)

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. LUCAS) was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD on the veterans' question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from

Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### IMMIGRATION

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I expect to devote the time which has been so graciously allotted to me to the discussion of a very important subject. That subject is immigration. The movement of people in all countries is the story of the development of civilization. Human beings and their personal wants and inclinations have been the main consideration of all governments. Probably no government in the history of the world has a more illustrious history from the standpoint of the movement of people than our country has. From Christopher Columbus to St. Augustine to Jamestown and Plymouth Rock is a very short time when we consider the whole history of man. And from these events up to the present time has taken only two or three centuries out of the many centuries since creation. Yet, in such short time, the greatest nation the world has ever seen has grown up to its present stature.

In our early history we welcomed all nationalities. But there came a time when we were required to protect ourselves against undesirables. It was then that the United States Government laid down the principle—probably for the first time in the history of the world—that it was an inherent right of every country to protect itself against the influx of other peoples. From this beginning we established the policy known as restrictive immigration. When this policy was first invoked we laid down literacy tests and health tests, and so forth. It soon developed that these tests did not provide sufficient restrictions. In spite of these tests over a million two hundred thousand immigrants came to the United States in 1907. Probably an equal number at least came to the country illegally, for in the early days the illegal entrants about equaled the legal entrants.

When the country really appreciated the impact of this great influx we began to make preparation for additional restrictions. I shall not engage your attention or enter into any detailed discussion of these preparations.

From 1921 to 1924 great strides were made from the legislative standpoint in this effort to restrict immigration. It was then that the policy of national origins was adopted. By national origins is meant that the population of the country in 1790 was surveyed to ascertain what percentage owed its origin to Great Britain and what percentage to Germany and France, and so forth. Quotas were fixed in accordance with this policy. An over-all figure of 153,000 was set as the number of immigrants to be admitted lawfully into the country. For instance, Great Britain and all of her provinces was given a quota of about 65,000. This was by far the largest quota given to any group. Since the establishment of this policy immigrants have been admitted in accordance with these quotas.

The immigration laws, however, have also admitted for temporary purposes unlimited numbers beyond the quota. This group, such as students, teachers, and visitors, is the group that has given our

country much trouble because many of them have deliberately lost themselves in the population, and they and their offspring have populated the country.

In the early days of immigration enforcement we had here in the Government strong departments on immigration and naturalization. These departments functioned very efficiently. They were handling a completely new business, and it is only natural that by the trial and error process they developed some loopholes, but at the same time they improved the service greatly. Those were the days when those in authority were open and above board with their work and when it was possible for any Congressman to find out what was going on.

With the development of the country the work of these departments grew in importance and the personnel grew in number and in quality. Today we have an immigration force in the field of which we have a right to be proud. I wish the higher-ups were as dependable. We have a border patrol which has made a name for itself.

I should like to tell you a little story to show you how popular these organizations were when they were open and aboveboard. In our country President Coolidge is a synonym for economy. Yet when a bill of which I was the author and which provided for the expenditure of quite a large sum of money came up for consideration, Mr. Coolidge gave it his O. K. That legislation established a principle as to the Immigration Service and the border patrol which has later been accepted in all departments of the Government. I refer to the principle of automatic promotions. By reason of this legislation to which I refer, the Immigration Department was rehabilitated and the border patrol was reestablished and put on a sound basis. Mr. Coolidge recognized the importance of this work and gladly authorized the expenditure of what in those days was a tremendous sum of money. His judgment has been justified in many ways.

The Roosevelt administration brought to immigration a different attitude than that which had been assumed by any of its predecessors. Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York had steadily refused to cooperate with the immigration authorities and he and Secretary Perkins proceeded on a policy that to my mind has undermined the immigration laws and the administration of immigration laws until today it is almost impossible for any Congressman to find out anything about this governmental activity.

Time will not permit me to go into details with reference to these matters but I wish to say that a number of Congressmen have asked me whether there are any authentic figures with reference to how many persons are unlawfully in this country. I have never been able to find any answer for this question. In fact I am of the opinion that it has been the policy of the immigration authorities in the past 15 years to keep the public in the dark as much and as far as possible with reference to immigration matters. There is no question but that there are tens of thousands of persons in this country today who came here illegally. I have heard from well-versed stu-

dents of immigration that there are hundreds of thousands of persons in this country who came here illegally. No doubt many of these could easily have been identified by the Government authorities if they had been inclined to do it. I have no doubt but that this situation has at least been passively encouraged by those in authority and by those whose responsibility it was to enforce the law.

I have no personal animosity toward any group or any nationality, and while I had the honor of being the author of a number of laws dealing with this great subject I never have been in favor of total restriction of immigration from any country from which our immigration has been coming regularly, and I would not today favor total restriction. But the conduct of those who have the responsibility of the immigration laws has been so flagrantly inefficient that a tremendous sentiment has grown up in this country in favor of total restriction. Those responsible for this sentiment have done a great injustice to the intelligent and deserving people of foreign countries who might wish to migrate to the United States.

I think that a great mistake was made when the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was abolished and when immigration was placed in the Department of Justice. Especially was this true when immigration was placed under the control of men who were totally out of sympathy with it and who were completely in favor of letting down the bars at every opportunity. In this respect I call upon the Attorney General to refrain from the customs and policies of Biddle and his gang. By background and by training the present Attorney General would not naturally proceed in the footsteps of Biddle and his group. I am afraid, however, that the policies of Biddle are still the policies of the office force of the present Attorney General. I hope that the present Attorney General realizes that the sentiment of the American people is in favor of sensible and efficient restriction. The people are not in favor of wholesale importation of all classes of people, many of whom will never espouse our ideals and many of whom will undermine our theory of government at every opportunity.

Another great blow was suffered by the cause of immigration when in the Reorganization Act by which the Congress was recently reorganized the Immigration Committee was done away with. While for the past few years under the Roosevelt-Perkins administration this committee did not function as I think it should to be in consonance with American sentiment, still it was an organized group of Congressmen in whose responsibility this great work was vested from a legislative standpoint. By the reorganization law immigration legislation is placed within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. I am in a way glad for this change in view of the very high standing of the Judiciary Committee. A subcommittee of that great committee has been appointed to deal with immigration legislation. I am sure that if that subcommittee will have time from its other important duties to



function that it will function efficiently. I have the greatest respect for the membership of that subcommittee and I have privately and I do now publicly pledge to them my most loyal support. I hope that they will do away with the practice of the consideration of legislation for the relief of individual cases. Under the Republican administration we did not permit this practice but with the Roosevelt administration the practice developed. I did my part by opposing it most vigorously but my protests were of no avail. In the last few years at least hundreds of these private bills have been acted upon favorably with the result that many persons who were undesirable have been by congressional action given citizenship while no doubt there were many hundreds who were much more deserving who did not have the finances or the social standing with which to make legislative contact.

There is a constant and persistent influence at work in our country to violate the immigration laws in almost every conceivable way. No doubt this is due to the fact that in the State Department and in the Attorney General's office are many employees who have persistently infiltrated themselves into these Departments so as to encourage this practice of unlawful entry into the country. I do not charge this directly to the Secretary of State nor to the Attorney General except that I say that they could well afford to screen their personnel and to ascertain who in their Departments are undermining the law and in that way undermining the Government. I am sure that a careful screening would develop a large number who should be suspended from the service immediately.

Formerly the immigration authorities were diligent in their inspection of persons who came by boat to our shores. The law provided a severe penalty against steamship companies for bringing to our shores undesirable individuals. This was a proper policy for few if any aliens could come to our land except by boat. The steamship companies, in fear of the fine of \$1,000 for each violation, soon found it profitable to obey the law. They still obey the law largely through fear of the penalty. The airplane companies are also bound to obey this law. However, they are now planning to change the law.

There is presently a committee of 11 members headed by Harry G. Tarrington, Director of International Activities Service, Foreign Office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, making a survey of 19 major airports throughout the Nation with a view of simplifying entry requirements for passengers and freight. The general purpose may be well founded since there is, no doubt, useless red tape that has from time to time been put into effect by regulations, administrative orders, and other forms of directives, but:

The air lines, and apparently from press reports, also this committee, are taking this occasion to recommend what appears to be destruction of the purpose of our immigration laws. Some of the proposals of the air lines, approved at least in press interviews by this committee, must not be allowed to be enacted into law.

They propose that the word "immigrant" be substituted for the word "alien" in section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. To do this would deprive our Immigration Service of the power to refuse admission to this country of such classes as idiots, imbeciles, insane persons, chronic alcoholics, prostitutes, criminals, persons who advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, and several other such classes of excluded aliens if they were asking to come here temporarily as nonimmigrants. Incidentally, nonimmigrants make up the major portion of our alien travel. This would appear also to deprive the Immigration Service of the right to deport such classes since they are now deported from this country, if found to be here, on the ground that they were a member of an excluded class at the time of entry. This Congress and especially the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House should give careful attention to this matter.

Another proposal is to put the permit issuing authority—consuls—and the examining authority—immigration inspectors—in the same department. In other words, transfer the immigration inspectors to the State Department. This would reduce our Immigration Service to a "rubber stamp" agency since obviously the State Department would never permit an official below the rank of consul—visa-issuing authority—to seriously question the acts of his superior. If this is to be done, we may as well do away with that part of the Immigration Service whose duties are the examination of aliens arriving in the United States, for its usefulness in excluding the undesirables will have vanished in thin air.

I again most respectfully call upon Tom Clark, the Attorney General, not to permit those in his Department who are inclined to let down the bar at every opportunity to put over the program of the airplane companies unless it can be justified from every angle. He should not give too much heed to the clamor of any special-interest group.

In summary, the air lines propose that the responsibility for predetermining an alien's right to apply for admission to the United States rests solely with the embassies and consulates. Under present laws and regulations nonimmigrant or passport visas are valid in most instances for a period of 1 year. Do they want us to welcome a bank robber with open arms to our country if he got a visa in January and did not rob the bank until February, or the person who became afflicted with a loathsome and contagious disease after getting his visa from a consul? Many of the cases where the Immigration Service refuses admission of aliens to the United States are from instances originating or their origin ascertained after consular officials had already granted them a visa. To destroy the right of immigration officers to exclude nonimmigrants in possession of a visa would let many undesirable aliens into the United States who are not now eligible for admission regardless of whether or not they have a visa.

In this connection the subject of seamen has been carefully avoided since the proposals are presented by air lines, but the proposed revision would also appear to effect seamen. Does anyone believe for one minute that a United States consul examines all of the crew members of such vessels as the *Queen Mary*, the *Queen Elizabeth*, and, in fact, all of the ships coming to our ports? Certainly not. For a fee he places a visa stamp on the crew list. The only examination given these people by the Government of the United States is by immigration officers. These proposals would appear to tie the hands of the immigration officer completely from two standpoints. First, the seaman would have a visa since the crew list of foreign ships are required to be visaed. Second, by changing the word "alien" to "immigrant," the exclusion of this class would be impossible under section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 because seamen are one of the classes of nonimmigrants, and if the act applied only to immigrants they could not be examined with reference to all of these basic reasons for exclusion from admission to the United States.

The air lines point out in the prologue of their agenda that the laws and regulations not only of the United States but throughout the world should be streamlined and made more uniform both as to the text and application, in order to avoid continued vexatious and expensive delays in the transportation of passengers and cargo by air. Yet, their recommendations do not appear to have the purpose of eliminating the unessential work which really would speed up travel, but rather to relieve the transportation companies of all penalties and obligations under the immigration laws.

They propose, at the top of page 8 in their agenda, that transportation companies be accorded the opportunity to correct manifest errors upon arrival in the United States, and at the same time the \$10 fine for manifest errors be eliminated. Passenger manifests in compliance with the laws of Congress are necessarily rather long since quite a bit of information is essential. To present these manifests to the transportation lines for correction of errors after passengers have arrived in the United States instead of immigration inspectors correcting them at the time of examination of the passengers certainly would not expedite or in any way facilitate the entry of their passengers.

The air lines further propose that sufficient numbers of immigration inspectors be assigned to designated ports of entry to furnish all year 24-hour-a-day coverage for inspection and clearance of international passengers, and that the transportation companies not be responsible for the payment of overtime for aircraft arriving at designated ports of entry regardless of arrival time, whether on, or behind schedule; and that unscheduled aircraft which arrive at designated ports of entry at a time when immigration inspectors are on duty not be subject to overtime payment. At the present time we are making every possible effort to reduce the Government expenditures and reduce the number of Federal employees to the bare essentials

to carry on the necessary functions of Government. To place immigration inspectors 24 hours a day every day in the year at all international airports would enormously increase the number of immigration inspectors required. In Miami, Fla., alone there are four approved international airports. The greater volume of travel comes through the Thirty-sixth Airport. I was informed in that office that the approved seaplane base at Dinner Key frequently did not have an international arrival for a week or more at a time, and that arrivals at night hours are very irregular at two of the other approved airports. If we followed the recommendation of these air lines we would have to place immigration inspectors at these places on a 24-hour basis, 365 days a year, to twiddle their thumbs the great majority of their time, in order to save the transportation company from having to pay an inspector who has performed his tour of duty one-half day's pay for each 2 hours of work when called out during hours after 5 p. m. and before 8 a. m., or 2 days' pay on Sundays or holidays.

Our laws at the present time provide for absolutely free immigration inspections of scheduled planes which arrive within an hour of their scheduled time, regardless of the day or night, Sunday or holiday, with no charge whatsoever for inspection by the Immigration Service. For those that are not scheduled, they may easily avoid overtime payments by arriving between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. on weekdays. I see no reason that the Government should employ a greater number of immigration inspectors in those instances where the law provides that such charges may be made.

There are, as I said before, some proposals that appear to be sound, but they may be put into effect without legislation. For instance, the air lines ask why it takes 8 weeks to get a decision on an appeal of an excluded alien. The laws now provide that when at the time of arrival an alien is believed to be inadmissible to the United States he shall be held for a hearing before a board of special inquiry composed of three members. If he is excluded by this board and does not appeal, he should be immediately deported. If he does appeal, the record in his case is transcribed and forwarded to the Board of Immigration Appeals for final decision. I am told that the record in these cases is reviewed first by the officer in charge of the port, then it is forwarded to the office of the district director of immigration where it is again reviewed; it is then forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Immigration in Philadelphia, where it is again reviewed; it is then forwarded to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, where it is again reviewed and a final decision made. No wonder the alien waits 8 weeks and the transportation companies complain about detention charges. Congress did not pass any law requiring all that review, and they do not need to change any laws to eliminate it.

Our laws regulating immigration are all right—all we need is sensible enforcement of them.

I can say the same for the border patrolmen. This department has improved its efficiency greatly, and is manned by men of courage and ability. Their work during the war in ferreting out undesirable and alien enemies was of a very high order. It is rumored that it is the purpose of those in high authority to turn over the work of the border patrol to the FBI. While I have great regard for the FBI, I hope that this rumored plan will not be effectuated. The FBI primarily and almost exclusively is intended to deal with lawbreakers and criminals of all kinds. The great bulk of the people who come to our country are not criminals. One need only to go to one of our ports of entry, New York or Miami, and watch the cargo of passengers disembark and he will be convinced that very few of the thousands who travel to and from our country are criminals. But practically every one of them must pass inspection by our custom officers and our immigration officers and our health authorities. This is not the work of the FBI. It is a work that has been well done heretofore. Of course I would admit that any such an expansion system can constantly be improved. I advocate that, but I advocate care in accepting suggestions on these matters from persons or sources that have a financial gain in sight or that have in mind undermining the immigration laws of our land.

#### LEGISLATION TO MEET POSTAL DEFICIT

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, we have been concerned with the mounting deficit of the Post Office Department, which for the fiscal year 1948 is estimated to be over \$287,000,000. Unless this deficit is taken care of through the Post Office Department, it will, of course, be a charge against the Federal Treasury and against the taxpayers of this country.

The Post Office Department was requested to present specific recommendations to the Congress for rates in the various classes of mail which would bring revenues of the Post Office Department up to the level of the cost of operation.

The Post Office Department has presented certain schedules which they estimate will improve the fiscal picture of the Post Office Department. If the present 3-cent rate is extended and all of their recommendations placed in effect, there would still be some question as to whether there would be sufficient funds to meet the deficit for the fiscal year 1948. However, since these are the best estimates and suggested rates which the Post Office Department can present, I have prepared a bill in line with the proposal of the Post Office Department and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will hold hearings on the proposed legislation so that whatever legislation is adopted by this Congress, it may become effective before the beginning of the next fiscal year.

I believe it should be emphasized that in addition to increases in rates, in order to bring the fiscal status of the Post Office Department into balance, we must also increase the efficiency of the postal operation. There should be revision of procedures where they would reduce cost

and still maintain the best possible service. Since nearly 80 percent of the expenditures of the Post Office Department is for personnel, it is reasonable that we should expect to increase the efficiency of the postal operations and improve personnel utilization by revised procedures and by taking advantage of new techniques.

I believe that increased efficiency can be brought about through effective administration. A savings in personnel utilization would make a savings of such degree as to take care of a considerable amount of the deficiency in the Post Office Department. I believe that with added efficiency and utilization of personnel, together with the rates included in the legislation I have submitted, there should be sufficient funds to place the Post Office Department on a basis where it will not need to charge the Federal Treasury with funds, in order to carry on its services.

The bill I have introduced includes provisions which will continue the wartime increases on postal rates, which without such provisions, would cease to be in effect July 1 of this year. It is therefore necessary that action on this legislation be expedited so that, first, the wartime rates will continue in effect after July 1 and, second, that the Post Office Department will have the benefit of the additional revenue during the entire fiscal year of 1948.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### REPORT BY CONGRESSMAN CHESTER E. MERROW ON THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION HELD IN PARIS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, it was my honor and privilege to serve as one of the congressional advisers to the American delegation of the first general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization held in Paris late last year. At that meeting I had the opportunity to observe UNESCO—to employ its short title—come into active existence, with new officers, a proposed budget, and a program of action for the current year. I am going to report to the House on the activities of the Paris Conference and to emphasize their significance, not only for the United States but for the entire world. I will preface the details of this report with a prediction and a short summary of the purposes of the new organization.

#### A PREDICTION

The prediction is first. In my opinion—and I am certain that time will prove me correct—the organization of UNESCO has set in motion a trend toward better world understanding and mutual helpfulness. This movement, if given the realistic and enthusiastic support of the more fortunate nations, will grow constantly in effectiveness. In the near future UNESCO can and will become one of the most important of the specialized agencies of the United Na-



tions, assisting immeasurably in man's struggle to achieve an enduring peace.

#### PURPOSES OF UNESCO

UNESCO's aims can be realized if mankind has the determination to realize them.

The purpose of the Organization—

In the words of the constitution—

is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

When this has been achieved, when men everywhere have acquired the habit and the means of working and thinking together, then it will be possible to consider peace as something more than a period between battles. Then, and then only, will the nations of this world be able to afford, in the words of the old Negro spiritual, to "study war no more."

The early evidences of such a change in international habits are hard to pin down and difficult to speak about realistically; to stress them while the old habits of political maneuvering are so clearly in the saddle is to invite the deserved criticism of wishful interpretation. Even at the UNESCO meetings in Paris the new direction in thinking was not always apparent. There, as at every international conference, narrow interests loomed large in much of the discussion. Yet the basic aims of the Conference had an amazingly genuine acceptance among the representatives. They bargained, it is true, over immediate tactics, but my experience at the Conference convinced me of their over-all sincerity and their tense awareness of the opportunities for mutually profitable world cooperation in science, education, and cultural affairs. The proof rests in their reaffirmation of UNESCO's purposes and in the steps outlined for the first phase of achievement.

#### A YEAR OF PREPARATION FOR THE PARIS CONFERENCE

The UNESCO Conference in Paris extended from November 19 to December 10, 1946. In these few weeks a year of preparatory work was brought to a focus. The planning was begun at the UNESCO Constitutional Drafting Conference that met in London in November 1945. I attended this Conference as a delegate and on November 26, 1945, made a report on its conclusions to the House. I wish to reemphasize that the delegates of the 44 nations who formulated the constitution of UNESCO in 1945 thought clearly and planned well. The General Conference of 1946 fulfilled every reasonable expectation of a modest and practical beginning for the new world educational organization.

That so much has been accomplished in such a short period of time is in my opinion due to two factors: first, the explicit provisions of the UNESCO constitution; and, second, the labors of the many specialists from the United States and other countries who worked on the provisional programs through 1946.

#### UNESCO'S CONSTITUTION

Support for UNESCO's general aims developed steadily throughout the year. There was widespread agreement on their importance. The necessity for such an organization grows naturally out of the aims and problems of the United Nations. If the peoples of the world are to be united in friendly cooperation then the causes of the fear and suspicion which now separate them must be uprooted and destroyed. The deep-seated prejudice and fear; the festering suspicions, bigotries and hatreds; the crippling ignorance and the lack of educational means, which wall mankind off into warring cliques—these are still strangling the growth of a friendly society of nations. To eradicate them and minimize their effects calls for a concerted effort to open the minds of individual men everywhere to tolerance and truth. UNESCO is organized to achieve these ends. In the words of the preamble to its constitution:

Ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war.

\* \* \* the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality, and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races.

\* \* \* the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of men and constitute a sacred duty which all nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern.

These general propositions are summed up in UNESCO's central axiom "that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

#### THE ORGANS OF UNESCO

UNESCO's remarkable constitution calls for an organizational structure that is simple and flexible. A General Conference of up to five delegates from each member state will meet annually to perform the legislative functions for the Organization. The General Conference bears the same relation to UNESCO as the General Assembly bears to the United Nations or this Congress to the United States. The UNESCO constitution provides for an Executive Board of 18 members, elected by the General Conference from among the delegates of the member states. The third organ of UNESCO is a Secretariat, or permanent staff, which will be in constant session. The Secretariat will be under a Director General.

In addition to the above, there will be various joint committees which will effect direct cooperation between UNESCO and the other intergovernmental agencies and with private international organizations which have similar or related ends in view. Member states may mesh their domestic and regional programs into the master plan of UNESCO as they see fit. This is an important consideration for the United

States, which has maintained a mutually profitable information and cultural relations program with the other American Republics since 1940.

#### CONGRESS APPROVES UNESCO CONSTITUTION

Late in January 1946, I introduced in the House, and Senator MURRAY in the Senate, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) authorizing United States participation in UNESCO. The House passed the joint resolution on May 23, 1946, and the Senate approved an amended version on July 17, 1946. A conference committee recommended the Senate version, and both Houses acted in accordance with its report. President Truman signed the measure—Public Law 565—on July 30, 1946.

#### THE NATIONAL COMMISSION

The amended measure requires the creation of a National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation not to exceed 100 members. This body was organized in the manner prescribed by the law and held its first meetings in September 1946. Its relationship with the international organization is specified in the following paragraphs taken from article VII of UNESCO's constitution:

Each member state shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters with the work of the organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

National Commissions or national cooperating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

The Organization may, on the request of a member state, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that state, in order to assist in the development of its work.

The United States National Commission gave direct and valuable aid to the American delegation to the General Conference in Paris. But that is only one part of its significant contributions. In itself, as an organization, it represents a great advance in national unity, for it is the first formal body to serve as a focal center for the intellectual and cultural life of the United States. In a plenary meeting of the General Conference in Paris, Assistant Secretary of State Benton summed up the significance of the National Commission in these words:

[It] is a body unique in American history. It unites in one assembly spokesmen of the arts, sciences, and learned professions; of the educational system at all levels; of radio, motion pictures, and the press; of the educational interests of labor and agriculture, and of religious bodies; and of many other American groups that are now working for the establishment of peace. \* \* \* My nine associates, appointed by President Truman to our delegation here, are all of them members of the United States Commission for UNESCO.

In the short period of its operations the National Commission has demonstrated the efficiency of combined action and

underscored the necessity for the united attack upon threats to the peace which brought UNESCO into being.

#### THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The London Conference in 1945 set up a Preparatory Commission to formulate an agenda for the first General Conference in Paris. The Commission under the terms of a separate instrument signed by 41 nations at the end of the Conference consisted of one representative from each of the signatory governments. From these an executive committee of 15 members and an executive secretary were elected. A provisional secretariat was assembled and a system of technical subcommittees organized. As outlined in the instrument, the Commission's duties were, first, to convoke the first session of the General Conference and arrange for the transfer of activities from London to Paris; second, to prepare the provisional agenda for the first session of the General Conference and make all proper and necessary recommendations; third, to prepare plans for the budget of the Organization; and, fourth, to "provide without delay for immediate action on urgent needs of educational, scientific, and cultural reconstruction in devastated countries."

The Preparatory Commission held two brief meetings immediately after the London Conference to elect its officers and to draft rules of procedure. Sir Alfred Zimmern was chosen executive secretary. His prolonged illness made a replacement necessary, however, and the choice fell to Dr. Julian Huxley, also of Great Britain. The Commission held brief sessions in January and February 1946. Six sections of the Secretariat with advisory subcommittees were organized to evaluate the numerous proposals for the agenda of the first General Conference. These groups considered programs on, first, education; second, natural sciences; third, libraries and special projects; fourth, social sciences; fifth, media of mass communication; and, sixth, the creative arts.

No fewer than 147 proposals were cleared by the subcommittees and gathered together by the temporary Secretariat into a report known as Document 51. It was the analysis of this document, item by item, that constituted the major part of the Preparatory Commission's task in its fifth and most extended session held in London, July 5 to July 12, 1946. This report, as revised by the Preparatory Commission and its executive committee, comprised the provisional program submitted to the General Conference in Paris. A separate report was submitted to the Conference by the Technical Subcommittee on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. The Preparatory Commission as a whole also presented a report on administrative and financial arrangements, legal questions, and external relations.

#### WAR AND THE INDIVIDUAL MIND

Throughout the preparations for the General Conference and throughout the Paris meetings there was one unifying concept: that the breeding ground of war is in the human mind. Wars are an aggregate sickness of the human spirit.

They are not a part of the mutation and change of normal growth. They closely resemble a cancer of the social body. As in that malignant disease of the human body some of the individual cells reverse their life-giving function. They multiply, absorb or starve the healthy tissues and eat at the vital organs of first a nation, then a group of nations, and finally the whole of world society. If the blight spreads unchecked, eventually there comes a point at which peace-minded peoples in self-preservation must fight back by entering the armed conflict. The result is a world war with millions dead, and a maimed, if not destroyed, civilization.

In the past decade we have had an opportunity to observe the clinical details. The symptoms we are now able to recognize are those of personal and national paranoia; of hatred engendered by economic maladjustment; of arrogant ignorance and crippling illiteracy; of savagely attacked racial minorities; of bigotry and ruthless ambition in self-styled, self-elected leaders and their mob-minded followers.

We have no need of a psychologist or a philosopher to interpret the rudimentary meaning of UNESCO's constitution. Wars do "begin in the minds of men" and for the safety of our Nation we must cooperate with other governments to do what we can to erect "the defenses of the peace" in the minds of men. Medical science has not yet found the cure for cancer. It may be that we have found a way, a simple and human way, to eliminate the causes of war.

Of course the total structure of the peace will not rise without additional and broader activities than those of UNESCO. But in the totality of effort the informed conscience of the individual citizen must play a crucial and determining role. It is this building up of the peace in terms of the individual mind that is the central purpose and function of UNESCO. Former Secretary of State Byrnes summed up this aspect of the general program when he said:

I can conceive of no more important endeavor than to make the mind of man a constructive force for peace. That effort is fundamental to the success of the United Nations organization. We realize that world peace can be maintained only by the united efforts of all peoples. Men work together most effectively when they have learned to think together and to feel together. Without common knowledge, common agreement is difficult or impossible. The discovery of atomic energy has made the task of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization an even more imperative one. In a world where nations may arm themselves with weapons against which there is no physical defense, basic security lies in the creation of mutual trust and confidence among peoples of the world. If UNESCO can bring that goal nearer by one step, it deserves our prompt and wholehearted participation.

#### PARIS

Although this high seriousness provided the central theme for the meetings of the General Conference in Paris, it must be admitted the Government of France went to considerable pains to make the stay of the delegates a pleasant experience. The members of the United States delegation have every reason to

be grateful for the thoughtfulness of their host. There were shortages of food, coal, clothing, and other basic necessities of life in Paris, but it was still the beautiful city so well known to Americans. It seemed miraculous that this great capital in Europe had escaped the devastation that other such cities suffered in England and the Continent.

The Conference itself took place in the Hotel Majestic, now known as UNESCO House. This well-known hotel has been made available by the French Government as the headquarters of this specialized agency of the United Nations.

The American delegation stayed in the Hotel Crillon, on the famous Place de la Concorde. Delegation meetings were held in the Eagle Room of that hotel. In this room, President Wilson presided over representatives of the major powers, following the last war, in drafting the Covenant for the League of Nations.

#### THE SORBONNE

The Conference was formally opened in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne of the University of Paris. It was a stirring session, with the most distinguished leaders and intellectuals of France present along with the delegates from the many countries represented at the UNESCO Conference. Speeches were given by the provisional president, M. Bidault, the French Minister of Education, and several other distinguished leaders. In the University of Paris, which since the Middle Ages has been a world center of intellectual endeavor, delegates were well aware of the opportunity that was presented them, as well as the many difficult problems that we must have to face and solve to achieve the objective contained in the constitution of UNESCO.

#### STATES REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE

As I have noted earlier in this report, the general sessions of the Conference at UNESCO House were marked from the first hours by an energetic belief on the part of the delegates that UNESCO has a major contribution to make to world peace. The broad support backing that belief is certain to make UNESCO a powerful factor in world affairs. Thirty governments have approved UNESCO's constitution and deposited instruments of acceptance with the British Government. These member states sent representatives to Paris and held voting power in the General Conference. They were Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, United States, Venezuela.

In addition 18 countries sent observers to the Conference. These representatives held no voting power, but their views were heard by the Conference, as notably in the address delivered at a plenary meeting by Mr. Ribnikar, the representative of Yugoslavia. The countries sending observers were: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Libya, Luxemburg,



Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Sweden, Paraguay, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

#### RUSSIA ABSENT

Russia was the only major power without representation at the Conference. Her absence was deeply regretted by the delegates. It was held generally that one of UNESCO's primary tasks will be to win the support of the Soviet Government and through that Government the active participation of the Soviet peoples. Through its present membership UNESCO can achieve great and useful ends. Many believe, however, that the organization will not be able to realize its full potentialities until the Soviet Union joins constructively in the work. A hopeful interpretation has been placed upon the absence of an official declaration from Moscow and upon the fact that the proceedings at Paris were ignored by the Communist press. It has been pointed out that the Soviet Union has thus no commitments and can move freely toward membership at a later date.

#### CONFERENCE HARMONIOUS

The Conference, on the whole, was harmonious and fruitful. The differences were mainly those of emphasis. There were delegates from some countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, the British Commonwealth, and the other American republics, who felt that they could begin immediately to build the defenses of peace in the minds of men. But there were also representatives from the devastated countries, such as China, France, the Philippine Republic, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Greece, who face the task of rebuilding and reconstructing their educational, scientific, and cultural institutions before they would have the basis to achieve the objectives of UNESCO.

#### THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

The American delegation to the UNESCO Conference numbered 40. It was smaller than the French and British delegations, but a representative group of distinguished men and women competent in the fields of education, science, culture, and press, radio, and motion pictures. The head of the delegation was Mr. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State. The deputy head of the delegation was Mr. Archibald MacLeish, former Assistant Secretary of State and Librarian of Congress. The other three delegates were Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York Times; Dr. Arthur Compton, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis; and Dr. George Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois. The alternate delegates were Mr. Chester Bowles, former Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College; Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University; and Dr. George Shuster, president of Hunter College.

In addition to the delegates and the alternates, there were a number of advisers and technical consultants. The American delegation worked hard and efficiently. It usually met as a group each morning and each evening. The morning session was devoted to consid-

eration of questions and problems that would arise in Commission or General Conference meetings that day, while the evening session was used to learn from the various members of the delegation, sitting on the different committees, the developments of the day, and to plan strategy for the next sessions.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference was quickly organized, with M. Blum as the president of the General Conference. Delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, China, South Africa, the Philippine Republic, and Saudi Arabia were elected as vice presidents. The Executive Board of 18 members was constituted. The Conference set up three major commissions—the Program Commission, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission, and the Administrative and Financial Commission. The Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO, made up of some 376 specialists from some 28 different countries, was organized to service the delegates in their work.

#### DIRECTOR GENERAL

The Conference elected Dr. Julian Huxley, of Great Britain, as the Director General, to serve for the next 2 years. Dr. Walter Laves, of the United States, is the Deputy Director General. The Director General and his staff, under the guidance of the Executive Board, will develop and implement the projects and programs agreed upon by the General Conference of UNESCO.

#### THE WORK OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The first session of the General Conference of UNESCO at Paris commenced its deliberations with certain invaluable advantages. Summarized briefly, these were:

First. A carefully assembled and documented provisional program submitted by the Preparatory Commission. It was the primary task of the Conference to review and select from these projects and to formulate an official program.

Second. A body of ideas and information from earlier organizations, notably the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations; the Council of Allied Ministers of Education, which was organized during the war years in London; and the Joint UNRRA-UNESCO Committee set up in 1946.

Third. The prospect of active cooperation from private organizations with international membership.

Fourth. The advice and experience of the delegates from governments operating regional and world programs in cultural relations, such as the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of our Department of State.

#### THE PROGRAM COMMISSION

The Program Commission of the Conference established six subcommissions, one for each of the specialized fields of activity. The final reports of these six groups were reviewed by a drafting committee and submitted, along with a commentary by the chairman, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, to the General Conference. They were adopted with minor changes.

The total program adopted by the conference displays at first glance a some-

what bewildering complexity. Perhaps more than 100 potential projects emerged in the final report, a tremendous bite for an untried organization. Several factors, however, should be kept in mind when judging this proposed program. First, a start must be made, or at least planned for, in each of the fields of UNESCO's interests, and the range here takes in the whole of present-day cultural and scientific activity. Second, limitations of budget and time will center the most energetic promotion upon a few pilot projects rather than upon the whole of the adopted program. Third, the cumulative experience and judgment of the Director General and the executive board will determine the most profitable division between immediate and long-term emphasis.

A brief summary of the typical projects outlined by the program commission will indicate the general nature of UNESCO's obligations in 1947.

#### THE PROPOSALS ON EDUCATION

The most interesting project in the educational section of the program is the long-range plan for universal education. The UNESCO Secretariat, aided by a panel of experts, will begin in 1947 to assist in establishing a minimum fundamental education for all persons throughout the world. As a part of that effort, a start will be made on the collection of data on adult education from the member states. The central staff will help in providing suitable materials—books, pictures, films, and radio scripts. Assistance will be sought in collateral fields such as library services and the social sciences. As the program develops, follow-up work will carry the new skills of reading and writing into everyday life and build a growing recognition of international problems.

A second major project will be a comprehensive program for the improvement of textbooks and related teaching materials with the aim of aiding international understanding. As a first step the member states will be asked to send to the Secretariat in 1947 full sets of their most commonly used textbooks in history, geography, civics, and similar subjects. With the assistance of the national commissions and other national bodies, the Secretariat will arrange for the study of these materials and will make a report to the next general conference in Mexico City. The voluntary nature of this activity should be emphasized. UNESCO has neither the power nor the desire to interfere in any national system of education. Article I, section 3, of its constitution specifically forbids such interference:

With a view to preserving the independence, integrity, and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the states, members of this organization, the organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

#### MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The mass communications program for 1947 gives first priority to rehabilitation. The first and most pressing measure for UNESCO will be the appointment of three commissions on immediate technical needs, one each for films, radio, and press. Their job will be to examine the requirements of those countries,

particularly in Europe and the Far East, where the war has caused serious loss of equipment or personnel, or where rehabilitation and reconstruction are affected by inadequate technical knowledge and facilities. They will examine the present needs for raw materials, equipment and trained personnel. Their inquiries will cover the supply of raw film stock, pulp and paper; film cameras and projectors; radio transmitting and receiving apparatus; printing machinery and type. The three commissions are required to present their reports within 6 months. Their recommendations will concern immediate measures for correcting the deficiencies and plans for further supply and technical improvement.

As a parallel project a technical training scheme is also given top priority. The secretariat will facilitate through fellowships, the pooling of experience by an international exchange of instructors and trainees.

In the long-term planning for mass communications, two projects have considerable importance. UNESCO will cooperate with the Freedom of Information Subcommittee of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of a report on the obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas. The report will itemize world facilities for the spread of information and discuss the restrictions, suppressions, and distortions of information caused by any condition or influence. Also in cooperation with the United Nations, UNESCO will explore the possibilities of creating a world-wide broadcasting network. A committee of experts will be appointed to study proposals relating to this project.

The American delegates were especially interested in the proposals concerning the media of mass communication. Their view that the media are ideally suited to UNESCO's purposes had gratifying support at the Conference.

#### THE NATURAL SCIENCES

The primary project in the field of the natural sciences is a concerted attack upon the problem of satisfactory living in the equatorial forest zone, a world area with almost limitless possibilities of development. As a concrete beginning UNESCO will take over the coordination of the various researches by many nations in the great Amazonian forest region with a view to establishing an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon at Para, Brazil. The Secretariat is directed to consult with Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States of America with the purpose of setting up at once an International Scientific Commission. The Commission will investigate all aspects of the proposal on the spot and frame a draft agreement of cooperation.

A similar project relates to the study of undernourished populations. UNESCO will institute a group of field teams in nutritional science and food technology. They will consist of scientists of high quality and will operate where possible from existing laboratories, but will be made fully mobile by special transportation aids. Teams will be formed immediately for India, the Hylean

Amazon, China, and as soon as conditions permit, for Africa.

The Secretariat also will explore the possibilities for establishing new international laboratories, observatories, and stock rooms for pure substances, new materials, and radioactive isotopes.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY, AND THE HUMANITIES

In the field of the social sciences the most striking project is that of a study of the tensions crucial to peace. This study will examine three interconnected groups of world problems—those relating to nationalism and internationalism, those relating to population, and those relating to technological progress. The whole battery of specialists in political science, economics, sociology, anthropology, human geography, and psychology will be brought to bear upon every aspect of these problems. The purpose will be to devise and develop new instruments and methods for estimating these tensions, and always with the direct object of practical action. An additional project will be the preparation of a world inventory of research resources in the social sciences, primarily to assist the operations of UNESCO.

In the field of philosophy the Secretariat is directed to cooperate with the UN Commission on Human Rights in organizing an international conference to clarify the principal basis to a modern declaration of the rights of men. In the humanistic studies the Secretariat will explore basic principles and inquire into the place that studies of the past should occupy in present-day education.

#### LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The libraries and museums of the world constitute tested and active channels of education and information. UNESCO's purpose is to improve them generally and to coordinate their efforts toward world understanding. UNESCO will promote the creation of new public circulating and reference libraries and museums for adults and children. The Secretariat will encourage free access to all museums, sites, and collections and will stimulate special scientific, cultural, and educational activities for adults and children in the public libraries and museums throughout the world.

The rehabilitation of libraries, museums, and archives will be an immediate consideration. The Secretariat will help in the rehabilitation, protection, and restoration of sites, museums, collections, and documents affected by the war. It will make an inventory of the needs, especially in those areas where the facilities are still in danger and require urgent attention.

UNESCO will also establish an international clearing house for publications. It will attempt to fill in the serious gaps in public collections and encourage the creation of a national lending library in each country to be part of an international lending system serviced by UNESCO.

#### THE CREATIVE ARTS

The general conference at Paris agreed that UNESCO should study the role of the creative arts at all levels including professional schools. Information serv-

ices, a central exchange for artistic products and persons and international festivals and conferences will be organized. The Secretariat will help artists obtain tools, methods, and materials. It will initiate the recording of folklore and the preservation of native arts and culture.

To protect the artist at his proper work, the subcommission adopted a resolution suggesting that UNESCO, acting on the behalf of the peoples of all nations, "take such measures as are open to it under its Constitution to protect and defend the freedom of the artist wherever it is put in danger."

In the field of literature the secretariat will set up a translation office that will maintain an international literary pool to supply magazines and newspapers with material for publication. In the field of the theater, which includes the ballet and opera, UNESCO will call a meeting of experts to found an International Theatrical Institution independent of UNESCO and supported by private national branches and centers.

All these projects I have been describing were submitted by the six program subcommissions and approved in principle by the General Conference. There are many more of them. Viewed as a whole they give, I believe, a picture of the tremendous range—and therefore possibilities—of UNESCO's fields of action. The number of these projects which will be considered crucial and realizable for 1947 will depend upon UNESCO's budget and upon the extent of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.

#### COMMISSION ON RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The work of the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation comprises perhaps the most immediately important effort of the General Conference. The Commission had as the basis of its deliberations an exhaustive report prepared by the Preparatory Commission's special technical subcommittee on reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The Commission approved the following activities:

First. UNESCO will serve as the central agency in an extensive fund-raising campaign among private relief groups and agencies. It will formulate relief proposals, secure contributions, make arrangements to distribute supplies, and stimulate the National Commissions and voluntary organizations to cooperate in these activities. The reconstruction and rehabilitation section of the secretariat has begun to carry out these objectives. It has launched a drive for \$100,000,000 in goods and money for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools, libraries, laboratories, and museums devastated by the war.

Second. For needy areas UNESCO will publish materials of direct value to schools and institutions, seek fellowships for qualified leaders in these areas, and arrange for specialists to conduct educational seminars and workshops in war-torn sectors. It may underwrite the administrative costs of a few pilot projects in order to stimulate rehabilitation.



Third. UNESCO is authorized to set up a limited reserve fund to purchase surplus war property, especially scientific apparatus, and to pay for the transportation of goods in emergency cases. Resolutions were passed to cooperate with the World Health Organization and with the UN Economic and Social Council in continuing the UNRRA work for children. Close relations between donor and receiving countries were proposed. The Governments of devastated countries will send concrete information on their most urgent needs and report on the operations in their countries of the national and international voluntary relief organizations. Donor countries will be urged to report regularly to UNESCO on the overall progress of their contributions to reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Throughout the planning for reconstruction and rehabilitation the expressed attitude of the conference was that UNESCO should not act as a relief agency. It was agreed that UNESCO could serve most valuably by stimulating and coordinating the relief efforts of voluntary organizations. The total resources of these groups were clearly beyond any that UNESCO itself could muster. As Mr. Benton pointed out in a plenary meeting, American private agencies have already raised, since 1939, some \$40,000,000 for relief and reconstruction in UNESCO's fields of interest.

#### UNESCO'S BUDGET

The activities of the voluntary organizations have an important bearing upon UNESCO's budget. The relative modesty of the sums proposed may be interpreted as the result of a basic philosophy of action. Three considerations dominated the discussion:

First. The Organization is still a fledgling with a tremendous long-term job in front of it. It will be necessary to build soundly, and slowly, for a continuing program. For that reason, if for none other, 1947 should be a year of exploration and programing for UNESCO.

Second. It was agreed among the delegates that UNESCO should initiate few direct-action projects. Its role was conceived as being primarily to stimulate and facilitate. A minimum of pilot ventures should be set up and operated in the closest possible collaboration with the other agencies of United Nations. It is expected that these pilot projects will then provide a nucleus for expended private and governmental cooperation along the major lines of a sound program. They should provide the initial interest and establish a precedent for others to follow.

Third. Membership of UNESCO does not now include all of the United Nations. An ambitious program at this time would impose disproportionate costs on the present members and commit governments which may later enter the organization to actions which they did not help to formulate.

The Administrative and Financial Subcommittee proposed that the conference adopt a budget for 1947 of \$6,950,000 and set up a revolving fund of \$3,000,000 to provide a means by which UNESCO can continue to operate each year pending receipt of contributions from member states. The resolutions containing

these figures were adopted by the General Conference, on the understanding that contributions would be subject to the legislative decisions of the member governments, and that allocation of the funds would be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Of the adopted figure of \$6,950,000 the resolution stipulated that \$6,000,000 must be allocated to UNESCO activities, including (a) educational, scientific, and cultural reconstruction, and (b) a substantial contingent fund, at least at the beginning of the year. The remaining amount not exceeding \$950,000 must be allocated to paying costs incurred prior to January 1, 1947. These costs represented the repayment of the amounts expended by Great Britain and France on the work of the Preparatory Commission.

#### THE REVOLVING FUND

The purpose of the revolving fund of \$3,000,000 is to supply the Organization with sufficient permanent operating capital to carry it from 1 year's budget to another. The fund would thus provide an operating credit for the awkward but unavoidable period of delay at the beginning of each year while the contributions of the member states are being collected and made effective. It was suggested that the fund be made up of deposits from the member states which would be held by the Organization interest free and remain the property of the member states. As contributions are received from member states, the amounts expended from the revolving fund are returned to it. The adopted resolution reads:

Deposits to be made by member states to the revolving fund, which shall be interest-free and shall remain the property of the member states, shall be made in the same ratios as the contributions of Member States to the budget of the Organization for the year 1947.

#### DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

There was considerable debate on the total figure of the 1947 budget, both in the subcommission and in the plenary meetings of the General Conference. The subcommission had before it two estimates. One was that of the Preparatory Commission based upon the projects it had submitted. The other was an informal estimate presented by the Secretariat and based upon the projects voted by the Program Commission of the General Conference. After the consideration of both estimates the subcommission concluded that a more careful cost analysis was required. It felt that the programs should be reformulated as specific projects, cost estimates prepared, and the whole appraised in terms of priorities and available funds. It therefore decided to vote a lump sum rather than an itemized budget, leaving the preparation of a detailed budget to the Director General and the Executive Board. Throughout the budget debates the United States position was consistently for a modest budget for the first year of operation. This position won out in the approved budget of \$6,950,000.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

The debate in the plenary meetings concerned two proposed amendments. The delegate of the United Kingdom

moved that the budget figure be increased \$1,500,000, to a total of \$7,500,000 for activities and \$950,000 for past expenses. In the discussion the increase was approved by the Danish, Polish, and Indian delegates, and opposed by the delegates of the United States, Czechoslovakia, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 8. The second proposal introduced by the French delegate asked for an increase of \$550,000, with the provision that this additional sum be devoted to rehabilitation projects in education, science, and culture. The United States delegate pointed out that private organizations in the United States have made great efforts to obtain the funds required for reconstruction and rehabilitation, and that if the amendment was accepted, there would be a danger that the work undertaken by UNESCO would duplicate that done by the American organizations. A vote by roll call rejected the amendment by 18 votes to 10.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES

The problem of adjusting the individual contributions of member states to the budget of UNESCO raises some difficult questions. The resolution adopted by the General Conference resolved that the scale for 1947 shall be as follows:

1. The scale shall be that adopted by the United Nations for contributions to its administrative budget, subject to the adjustment specified in (2) below;

2. Inasmuch as the membership of the United Nations and UNESCO are not identical, the scale established under (1) above shall be adjusted to cover the budget of the organization.

3. The Executive Board, to whom the duty of making the adjustment in conformity with the principles adopted by the United Nations as regards contributions is hereby entrusted shall, before promulgating the scale, enter into such consultations with member States as may be desirable.

The United States now contributes approximately 40 percent of the budget of the United Nations. The precise figure, I believe, is 39.89 percent. This percentage, adjusted as indicated in the resolution, would bring the United States contribution to the UNESCO budget to approximately 47 percent. The Department of State, however, proposed that this percentage be reduced by setting aside 5 percent of the total budget to be paid by states expected to become members during the year. This brings the United States' percentage down to 44.03 percent. The same ratio is used as a basis of determination of each member nation's share in the revolving fund. The Department has proposed that only \$1,000,000 of the revolving fund be called this year. On this basis the United States' share will be approximately \$3,000,000 to the budget and about \$500,000 to the revolving fund—a total of about \$3,500,000. This amount represents, as you may note, about two-thirds of the cost of a modern submarine.

#### 1947 A YEAR OF BEGINNINGS

The views of the United States delegation on the budget and the plans for 1947 were presented most accurately by Mr. Benton at the seventh plenary meeting of the general conference. He termed the amounts proposed for UNESCO a

"fledgling budget" and warned that governments should not regard it as establishing the norm for future years.

If we think of it as the fledgling that indeed it is, while we test our wings and plan our course of flight—

He told the delegates—

this will prepare our governments for the more costly projects that UNESCO must embrace when the world emerges from this period of struggle for subsistence. Future budgets must be scaled to the magnitude of UNESCO's opportunities; and to the promise of UNESCO's organization as it grows in strength.

The year 1947 will be clearly a year of beginnings for UNESCO, a year of exploring and planning by a fledgling organization with much to learn and achieve on a primary level. It will take time to weld together an international body and infuse it with a single purpose. And it will take time to create liaison channels and collaborative units. UNESCO's task is reminiscent of the difficulties faced in the establishment of the United States. For the six long and troubled years following the Revolutionary War the word "united" was an ironical term to apply to our Nation. It was only in 1789, with the establishment of our present Government, that the 13 separate sovereignties of the Original States were brought into an actual unity. It may take UNESCO even more than 6 years to achieve its characteristic form, but 1947 will undoubtedly be a year in which reasonable men will need to exercise caution in their judgments of its possibilities.

#### THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

One immediate problem facing UNESCO is that of building a secretariat. The member states are understandably anxious to place as many of their nations as they can upon the permanent staff of UNESCO. A resolution adopted by the Conference authorized the director-general "to continue the employment of the members of the staff of the Preparatory Commission under the present terms and regulations until February 28, 1947, or until such prior date as the director-general may determine."

To assemble a permanent secretariat on such short notice will not be easy. To make it a representative one will be still more difficult. There is a world shortage of trained men that is most keenly felt in the smaller nations. These countries are already taxed by the effort of maintaining competent staffs in the United Nations and in its specialized agencies. UNESCO has considered various training and "apprenticeship" programs to this end. The problem now is the clear necessity of securing the best possible secretariat for UNESCO and the equally clear danger that it might be a second-rate one.

#### UNESCO'S RELATIONSHIPS

UNESCO has recently formalized its relationship with the United Nations. Other steps to be taken include, first, conclusion of a General Convention on the privileges and immunities granted by member states; second, assistance in setting up national commissions in member states which have not originated such bodies; third, the creation of liaison with

the international nongovernmental organizations; and fourth, the initiation of formal agreements with the other specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Upon completion of these steps UNESCO should be able to enter fully into the planned teamwork of the commissions and specialized agencies which will operate under the general guidance of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Five of the specialized agencies are now in official operation. They are UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Labor Organization. Two others have reached an interim status. They are the World Health Organization and the International Refugee Organization. A third, the International Trade Organization, has just begun to emerge from the planning stage.

The concept of planned teamwork will determine most of UNESCO's active relationships. One expected result will be immediate action on the cooperative programs, especially those which call for the use of equipment and established channels. As a fledgling organization UNESCO naturally has few facilities in the media of mass communication. Yet one of the brightest notes in its future is the implied support of governments which have developed the means of broad-scale cultural relations. The cooperative use of national facilities will be a responsibility placed upon each such member government. This added obligation is one which the House might do well to keep in mind when it considers the appropriation for the Department of State's information and cultural relations program.

#### UNESCO'S FUTURE

The difficulties facing UNESCO in 1947 are, in summary, the normal and expected difficulties of a new organization. Restraint and a limited program in keeping with the realities have discounted most of them in advance. Eventual success or failure for UNESCO will depend, as it does for the whole of the United Nations effort, upon the support of the great world powers. As one of the sponsoring Governments for both the United Nations and UNESCO, the United States should act with promptness in exercising the leadership and statesmanship necessary to ensure the success of UNESCO, the one specialized agency of the United Nations devoted to producing a world mentality which will make enduring peace possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin.) Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk today about the need to protect all Americans against the harmful effects of selfish acts by individuals or groups of individuals.

The majority party in Congress pledged itself to do this and to bring order out of what it termed confusion in

the field of industrial relations and to provide the benefits of progress and prosperity to all Americans—and not merely to the privileged few.

What has happened? The Labor Department—a Department of Cabinet rank, set up to plan and provide for stable and satisfactory labor relations, is threatened with drastic budget cuts which will reduce to practical impotency those sections which deal intimately with the everyday problems of working men and women. This defies the development of a stable and satisfactory industrial relations policy.

At the same time, the Department of Justice faces the prospect of insufficient funds for its Antitrust Division, so that it will be unable to raise more than a feeble whisper in the never-ending fight against monopoly and the concentration of national wealth in the hands of the privileged few.

Like the weather—economic security is drawing a great deal of comment—everyone talks about it but little is being done about it.

Hundreds of measures have been poured into the hoppers of this Eightieth Congress, everyone presented as the absolute solution to the many and complex problems which surround the industrial life of our country. But, little if any consideration is given to the history of that industrial life, and the background of what we term today—our industrial relations.

Admission is made that security is a desirable thing. Promises are made that everything possible will be done to promote that security. But, actually, all the emphasis is on legislation which will impose restrictions on the operations of labor unions and their members.

Free enterprise is presented as the great goal toward which we must strive. But, under the guise of fostering free enterprise, there is a constant clamor to strip trade-unions of all forms of freedom and initiative. Labor is blamed for all our economic, social, and political ills. The great hope of the country, some insist, lies in the elimination—or at least the drastic curtailment—of these trade-union bodies.

There have been occasions when unions have been guilty of errors of judgment. There have been times in the past when labor unions have been driven, by sheer desperation, to adopt some of the ignoble tactics of their employers, in order to wrest from the clutches of greedy operators some semblance of social justice.

The possibility of error is one of the failings of human nature.

But throughout the entire history of the trade-union movement labor has waged the greatest battle for social justice for all the people. Without the trade-union movement the little man and woman would not yet have a spokesman to plead his cause for a better share of the fruits of his toil.

There was a time, and it is well within the recollection of most of men living today, when labor was regarded as free and independent. The greatest Court in the land handed down momentous decisions upholding the freedom of the employee.



He was free to bargain away the best years of his life in virtual bondage for whatever pittance a mill owner or industrial magnate saw fit to award him. He was free to live in company villages and buy his employers' provisions—with all hope for the future denied him and his family—as he accepted, week after week, instead of a pay envelope, an account of his steadily mounting debt to the company store. He was free to accept this generous provision for his welfare—as he was free to refuse it and to starve.

In those so-called good old days of industrial freedom, the employee had no leaders, and he looked in the direction of management; but that management failed him.

The management which now cries about injustice and pleads for more equitable consideration had the opportunity to provide the leadership, which it now claims is misused by labor unions, but it rejected that opportunity because of its selfishness and greed.

In the early days of our country, with our free enterprise system, leadership naturally went to those men with initiative and ability, who gathered together the men and the machines, the material and the money, for the production of goods of all sorts.

In the field of material things, they provided brilliant leadership. They built the best factories and shops in the world. They developed the best machinery and equipment. They built the fastest vessels to sail the seas of the world, and they exploited the best markets. Their enterprises expanded, and their coffers swelled until we were looked upon as a nation mighty and wealthy in material resources.

But for the human element, which made their vast progress possible, management had never a thought unless it was one of contempt. Industrialists proclaimed, as an incontrovertible fact, that the labor of men was merely an article of commerce to be purchased at the lowest possible price. Laborers were set one against the other, competing for the available jobs, willing to accept any price in order to provide their families with at least the absolute minimum of life-sustaining food and cover. No attempt was made to raise employees to a higher standard. The direct opposite of such a plan was the mode of the day. Concentration was placed rather on labor-saving devices, the stretch-out, lay-offs, and the ever-present specter of unemployment with its resultant hunger, poverty, and misery.

Those days are not so far back in the shadows of time that we cannot recall them vividly. In the life of this mortal sphere which we inhabit for a short while, those days were but yesterday. And their recollection makes it quite clear why employees formed labor unions to get for themselves and their children a little better lot in life, a little bit more of the wealth they were helping to create by the sweat of their brows.

Form labor unions they did—and offered to management once more an opportunity for the leadership which it now decries in others. There was an op-

portunity for management to demonstrate its sincere belief in the future well-being of the country—and its confidence in the honesty and decency of the average American man and woman. But management spurned this opportunity and met the offers of trade unions with rebuffs, lock-outs, and in many instances, goons, guns, and bludgeons.

The company union and the yellow-dog contract were the weapons ready at hand, and the employers made use of them in their blind hatred of unions. With them they sought to beat their employees back into the state of dumb submission which had marked their former years.

But because man is an individual created by God—with a dignity which demands expression and respect—management failed in this ruthless war on the organizations workingmen had created as an expression of their God-given free will.

Instead of the cooperation which was sought, management gave the labor unions insult and abuse, and labor unions were forced, whether they would or no, to turn to their Government—the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people—for recognition and protection of the rights with which they were endowed as free men.

Industrialists with vision, conscious of the changing pattern of man's thinking, aware of the constant development of human society, had realized that the union was here to stay. They sought, through cooperation, as free men, to achieve their common goal. Their success makes up the most brilliant chapter in the story of industrial relations in the United States.

But those who molded opinion among the leaders of management generally, refused to recognize the union, refused to bargain with the chosen representatives of their employees. The natural result of this blind obstinacy was the enactment, by Congress, of the Wagner Act with its recognition and protection of collective bargaining.

Management had always provided for the retirement and replacement of its equipment and capital goods—it provided insurance for the down time of its machinery—but made no provisions for the human beings which operated it. When those human beings turned to their Government for the leadership they found lacking in management, that Government provided social security to see they received some consideration when they were unable, through unemployment or old age to earn their sustenance.

In many industries management insisted on sweatshop wages and working conditions. The Government—into whose arms labor had been driven—provided the Fair Labor Standards Act, in an endeavor to assure at least a minimum of earning power and a maximum of decency.

Because this recognition had been made of the permanence of trade-unions, their representatives were enabled to bargain for, and obtain, vacations with pay—group insurance—sickness benefits, and other considerations which management had looked upon as revolutionary and evil.

Management, which had the opportunity for leadership and had failed, then found itself subject to many administrative orders and regulations, which apparently were considered obnoxious. It bewailed the fact that it could no longer bargain with its employees—but must also bargain with the State as the supreme authority. It now finds labor, quite understandably, unwilling to give up the protections which it has won after a long and bitter and bloody struggle.

Management claims it is no longer free and cries for what it terms "corrective legislation," but in its refusal to face facts it is actually fighting for the imposition of even more legislative and administrative orders and decrees.

Examine the present crop of labor legislation with which this Congress is expected to wrestle. Does it return industrial relations to the shop and the factory? Does it seek to promote genuine collective bargaining among free men?

Quite the contrary, it seeks to replace one set of rules with another; to supplant one service by setting up a greater and more powerful one; to replace one board by an inverted pyramid of services, boards, commissions, and courts.

Then what is the answer? The answer lies with management once again. Let it demonstrate that it has learned from experience and make a showing of the leadership of which it claims it is capable.

In the field of science, with technical skills, in the development of material resources, industry has demonstrated its know-how. Pains are taken to develop the best—to provide the finest—to become the greatest. Why would it not be worth while to experiment with this painstaking effort in the field of human relations?

The present majority party in Congress vowed that the solution of all our ills lay in the removal of Federal controls.

Abundance of food, clothing, housing, and supplies of all kinds awaited only on the demise of OPA. Thus spoke the voice of management just a few months ago. It has had its way and the result is apparent to all.

Consider if you will the plight of the man trying to maintain a home and raise a family on \$40 a week—and most shop workers and laborers do not make that much. The cost of the necessities of life is constantly rising. Monopoly—in fact, not fancy—is interested only in getting all the traffic will bear. It is impossible to make a week's pay cover the essentials which a family needs. Every working man and woman has actually had his purchasing power reduced by half.

Instead of the abundance he was promised—he faces going without the things his family needs—because his week's pay cannot stretch far enough.

How can he be sold on economic philosophies under such circumstances?

How can he be convinced of the desirability of our free enterprise system?

Is it not only natural—in the face of these facts—that he should ask for more money? Is it surprising that he should insist on being paid enough to care properly for his family? Yet, he is told that the increases he has been given in the past are responsible for the present high

prices. You know, and I know, that industry exacted ten times as much in increased prices as it gave out in wage increases to its employees. In recent weeks there have been no wage increases—but you know and I know what has happened to prices. One industrialist decided of his own accord to reduce prices in order to stimulate an orderly return to normal market conditions. His associates—and industry in general—laughed at his gesture and gave prices another boost.

Is this the way to restore economic sanity? Is this the social justice which has been promised if free enterprise were but allowed to go its own way unmolested?

In my opinion—management is inviting more trouble. It is refusing once again to demonstrate any capacity for leadership. Its selfishness and greed will destroy all hope of free collective bargaining between employer and employee.

Its present insistence on legislation is of the sort to bring about that result. It is insisting on more controls instead of less. It is fostering a greater dependence upon the state rather than greater reliance on cooperation among free men. The net result will be state control—not alone control of labor unions—but of industry as well. And when that day dawns, management will again blame labor unions for its plight. But—if that happens—it would not be important to decide where the responsibility lies—because free enterprise, as such, will be through. We will have a system of socialism—and it will do no good to wall about the glories of the past.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution relative to placing temporarily a statue of the late Senator Borah, of Idaho, in the rotunda of the Capitol and the holding of ceremonies in connection therewith; to the Committee on House Administration.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LeCOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1040. An act to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland;

H. R. 1778. An act to amend the Federal Firearms Act; and

H. R. 2045. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 234. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LeCOMPTE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did, on March 5, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to and from Alaska until July 1, 1948, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 10, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND REHABILITATION OF THE VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Rehabilitation of the Veterans' Affairs Committee will hold a hearing at 10 a. m., on Friday, March 7, 1947, in the committee room, suite 356, Old House Building, upon the subject of subsistence allowances.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

An executive meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be held in the Foreign Affairs Committee room, gallery floor, the Capitol, on Friday, March 7, 1947, at 10:30 a. m., on House Joint Resolution 134, providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war.

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Committee on Public Lands will meet at 10 a. m., on Friday, March 7, in suite 1324, to begin hearings on H. R. 49, and similar bills H. R. 50, H. R. 51, H. R. 52, H. R. 53, H. R. 54, H. R. 55, H. R. 56, H. R. 579, H. R. 1125, and H. R. 1758, providing for statehood for Hawaii. The hearings will continue for an indefinite period of time. First witnesses will be Hon. Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. I. M. Stainback, Governor of Hawaii.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Friday, March 7, 1947, Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings on the following bills:

H. R. 1465: To relieve collectors of customs of liability for failure to collect certain special tonnage duties and light money, and for other purposes.

H. R. 1467: To amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," of June 15, 1917, as amended, and the Alien Registration Act, 1940, to increase the penalties for violation of such acts.

H. R. 2271: To incorporate into the Judicial Code the provisions of certain statutes relating to three-judge district courts, and for other purposes.

H. R. 2272: To amend section 289 of the Criminal Code.

The hearings will be held in room 345, House Office Building, and will begin at 10 a. m.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CIVIL SERVICE

Subcommittee To Investigate Civil Service will meet Friday, March 7, 1947, 10 a. m., 213 House Office Building, to hear Mr. Fred Telford and United Public Workers regarding new civil-service rules and regulations.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Beginning at 10:30 a. m., on Friday, March 7, 1947, Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings on the following bills:

H. R. 1600: To revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crime and Criminal Procedure."

H. R. 2055: To revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary."

The hearings will be held in room 346, House Office Building.

There will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary on Monday, March 17, 1947, on the following bills:

H. R. 1468: To provide for the review of certain orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Maritime Commission and giving the United States courts of appeals jurisdiction on review to enjoin, set aside, or suspend such orders.

H. R. 1470: To provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, as amended.

The hearing will begin at 10 a. m., and will be held in room 346, House Office Building.

#### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18 and 19, 1947.

Business to be considered: Public hearings on H. R. 2185, H. R. 2235; and H. R. 2292, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

430. A letter from the secretary, American Chemical Society, transmitting the Annual Report of the American Chemical Society for the calendar year 1946, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

431. A letter from (1) the Secretary of the Treasury and managing trustee of the trust fund, Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund; (2) Secretary of Labor; (3) Federal Security Administrator, transmitting the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.



432. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 100 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

433. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting answer of the contestee in contested-election case of HAROLD C. WOODWARD against THOMAS J. O'BRIEN for a seat in the Eightieth Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Illinois (H. Doc. No. 163); to the Committee on House Administration, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 2076. A bill to limit the time within which the General Accounting Office shall make final settlement of the monthly or quarterly accounts of fiscal officers, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 92). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLACKNEY: Committee on Armed Services. S. 321. An act to amend section 17 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to increase the pay of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 93). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADLEY of California: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 1240. A bill to provide for the suspension of navigation and vessel-inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended; with amendments (Rept. No. 94). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADLEY of California: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Joint Resolution 76. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to waive compliance navigation and vessel-inspection laws administered by the Coast Guard; with amendment (Rept. No. 95). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 193. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U. S. C., sec. 191), as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 97). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 197. A bill to transfer part of block 90 and the school building thereon of Petersburg townsite, Alaska, used for school purposes, to the town of Petersburg, Alaska; with amendment (Rept. No. 98). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 490. A bill providing for the appointment of a United States Commissioner for the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 100). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 729. A bill to provide that the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia shall alone appoint the

United States commissioner for the Shenandoah National Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 101). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 804. A bill authorizing the reduction of certain accrued interest charges payable by the Farmers' Irrigation District, North Platte project; with amendment (Rept. No. 102). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 173. A bill to authorize the sale of certain public land in Alaska to Victory Bible Camp Ground, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 96). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 1258. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a private right-of-way to Roscoe L. Wood; without amendment (Rept. No. 99). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DEVITT:

H. R. 2400. A bill to amend subsection 602 (j) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 2401. A bill to encourage the production of sheep, to protect the domestic price for wool, to provide for the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 2402. A bill to authorize the Federal Works Administrator through the Commissioner of Public Buildings to operate the building known as the Capitol Park Hotel as a dwelling for Members of Congress and their employees; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 2403. A bill to provide for the payment of a death gratuity to the dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who died between October 5, 1917, and December 18, 1919; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 2404. A bill to suspend certain import taxes on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 2405. A bill to provide that, to minimize the danger of loss of life by fire, the Secretary of Commerce shall establish standards for the construction of hotels and other buildings where large numbers of persons congregate or are housed and the materials used therein, and shall prepare proposals for laws and ordinances embodying such standards; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2406. A bill to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public kindergarten or kindergarten and nursery-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 2407. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as

amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 2408. A bill to provide for permanent postal rates; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 2409. A bill to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. R. 2410. A bill to amend the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620) by adding a new title thereto to be known as title XIV, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 2411. A bill to authorize patenting of certain lands to public hospital district No. 2, Clallam County, Wash., for hospital purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 2412. A bill to amend section 60 of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 2413. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 2414. A bill to provide all interstate commerce to be operated on standard time; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2415. A bill to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, and the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, so that after June 30, 1947, employment by production credit associations and national farm loan associations will be covered by the old-age and survivors insurance benefit provisions of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2416. A bill increasing the pensions for widows and other dependents of Indian war veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 2417. A bill to provide that the Federal Works Agency shall transfer to the city of De Ridder, La., for resale certain bonds issued by such city, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. J. Res. 146. Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. Res. 133. Resolution to investigate the cause of high prices; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. Res. 134. Resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to return the U. S. S. *Constellation* to the State of Maryland for preservation at Fort McHenry as a permanent historical shrine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 2418. A bill for the relief of Luz Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 2419. A bill for the relief of the Sun Laundry Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 2420. A bill for the relief of Werner P. Friederich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 2421. A bill for the relief of Roy F. Arnold; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 2422. A bill for the relief of the American Crossarm & Conduit Co., a corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 2423. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Lyle Bena, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 2424. A bill for the relief of Terez Hagymasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 2425. A bill for the relief of August Dane Tetuareo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 2426. A bill to declare Harry Eric Elbot an American citizen at birth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 2427. A bill for the relief of Jose Cabral Lorenzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGARVEY:

H. R. 2428. A bill for the relief of Jacob L. Aaron and Mrs. Lena Aaron; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 2429. A bill for the relief of Louis Podesta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 2430. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim for refund of income tax erroneously paid by A. L. Bogan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2431. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Gladys Janow, the widow of David Jefferson Janow, for herself and seven minor children, namely, Vernon Janow, James Jefferson Janow, Virginia Janow, Hazel Janow, William Janow, Patsy Janow, and Jefferson Janow; said claim growing out of the death of said David Jefferson Janow, who was killed on or about the 25th day of January 1944 while working at the Enid Army Air Field, at Enid, Okla., when he was struck by a United States Army airplane being driven by Army student pilots at said Army airfield base; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. R. 2432. A bill for the relief of Harry V. Ball; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 2433. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Joseph DeSouza, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. R. 2434. A bill for the relief of Ruth A. Hairston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 2435. A bill for the relief of Arthur G. Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

165. By Mr. LEWIS: Petition of orchardists relative to a permanent farm-labor program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

166. By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana: House Joint Memorial No. 12, a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, requesting that the sum being paid by the Veterans' Administration to the State auditor of Montana for the care of eligible members of the Montana State Soldiers' Home be increased; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

167. Also, House Joint Memorial No. 9, a joint memorial to the Congress of the United States urging the immediate enactment of

legislation to extend the terms of the Steagall amendment to the Commodity Credit Act beyond December 31, 1948; to the Committee on Agriculture.

168. By Mr. TIBBOTT: Resolution of Cambria County Bar Association, Ebensburg, Pa., endorsing the Jennings bill, H. R. 1639, to amend section 2 of paragraph 6 of the Federal Employers Liability Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

169. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the political parties in Greece, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to protection of Greek independence and democratic liberties; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

170. Also, petition of director, department of veterans service, Atlanta, Ga., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to a request for an immediate and thorough investigation into the affairs concerning veterans of World War II who are being defrauded by unscrupulous building contractors throughout the State of Georgia and the Nation as a whole; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1947

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 19, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Holy Spirit, who hast promised to lead us into all truth, prepare our hearts and minds for the business of this day, that we may behave with true courtesy and honor. Compel us to be just and honest in all our dealings. Let our motives be above suspicion. Let our word be our bond. Save us from the fallacy of depending upon our personality, or ingenuity, or position, to solve our problems. Since Thou hast the answers, make us willing to listen to Thee, that we may vote on God's side, and that God's will may be done in us. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, March 5, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, March 7, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolutions:

S. 235. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., an easement for construction and operation of a storm drain in and under certain Government-owned lands situated in that city;

S. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711, 79th Cong.), for the purpose of allowing the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission additional time in which to prepare and submit its report to the Congress; and

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to authorize the San Carlos irrigation and drainage dis-

trict, Arizona, to drill, equip, and acquire wells for use on the San Carlos irrigation project.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise-tax rates, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. STEFAN, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. KEEFE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KERR, and Mr. MAHON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 140) to restore the name of Hoover Dam, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 234. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga.;

H. R. 1040. An act to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland;

H. R. 1778. An act to amend the Federal Firearms Act; and

H. R. 2045. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO NIGHT SESSIONS AND NOTICE OF REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it was formally announced, I may say, by unanimous vote of the Republican conference, that there would be sessions of the Senate Monday and Wednesday evenings, beginning next Monday. The measure now before the Senate is the only one of any particular importance ready at the moment for consideration. The portal-to-portal pay bill and the Lillenthal nomination, I thought, would be reported this week, but it now appears they will not be reported until Monday, and will not be on the calendar until Wednesday. Therefore, it will not be necessary to have a night session Monday. We expect to proceed with the night session on Wednesday.

I may say further to the Republicans that it is planned to have a Republican conference Monday evening, and, since Senators no doubt expected a night ses-